The Columbian.

VOL. 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1907. NO. 6.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLEISEN, CASHIER.

THE COURT DIVIDED.

Associate Judges Overrule Judge Evans in the Wright License Case.

Among the license applications before the court at the sessions of license court two weeks ago, was that of G. W. Wright for a restaurant in the J. R. Fowler place under the Opera House. The license was refused apparently by a unanimous bench, on two grounds, one being that it was in violation of the Act of 1881 to have a drinking place in the same building as a place of amusement; and the other, that there was no necessity for the license.

On Monday morning a petition was presented by attorney Llewellyn of Wilkes-Barre, asking for a rehearing of Wright's application. The petition set forth among other things:

"That it was never his intention to occupy for the purpose of said license any other portion of said building than the first floor; that J. R. Fowler, proprietor and manager of the Bloomsburg Opera House, does hereby agree that no part of the said building shall be used for the purpose of amusement and entertainment during the year beginning February 1, 1907, and ending February 1, 1908; that the portion for which license is wanted has no connection with that used for amusements, and that the description of the Restaurant sought to be licensed was inadvertently made to include the whole building; that he has secured the written consent of the proprietor of said opera house that no portion shall be used for purposes of amusement for the year named, and that all business will be confined to the Restaurant and the sale of liquors to the rooms designated on the first floor.

Judge Evans at once refused to consider the petition, but the Associates took the matter in hand, and after consultation made the following order:

We the undersigned Associate Judges of Columbia county, do hereby dissent from the opinion of President Judge, and grant the rehearing in the above case, said hearing to be held on Saturday, February 9, 1907, at 10 a. m. Notice to be given the attorneys for the remonstrance by service of copy of petition and this order.

(Signed)

WM. KRICKBAUM, A. J.
E. C. YEAGER, A. J.

THE BERWICK ENTERPRISE.

On Friday afternoon February 1st. the first issue of the Berwick *Enterprise* made its appearance under the management of the new proprietors, Messrs. Vanderslice and Eyerly. In their announcement they say:

Unforeseen difficulties in the moving of the plant to the new quarters in the Doan building have prevented the proprietors from carrying out the intentions in the character of the paper with the first issue and with a few days' leniency on the part of the public the difficulties will be overcome and the plant will be in smooth running order. The ultimate object is to give a six column eight page paper.

The aim of the proprietors will ever be to give the public a live afternoon daily paper, one that will be a credit to the community and to the proprietors as well, and no expense along any line will be spared in this endeavor.

With the field essentially a local one the paper will be found ready to lend its strength to that which goes for the betterment of the town.

In politics the paper will be independent.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

George B. Edgar Expired at the Desk Factory

Soon after beginning work at the foundry department of the American Seating Co. plant on Monday morning, George B. Edgar, a moulder, was stricken with heart disease, and expired. He remarked to Moore Jones that he was short of breath, and rested a moment, and then fell between two flasks and gave only one gasp afterwards.

The deceased was a son of the late Jacob and Catherine Edgar, of Iron street, Bloomsburg, and was born January 2, 1850. He is survived by his wife and four sons Charles E., Jacob Ralph, George B. Jr., and Horace Oren. Four step-children also survive him: Mrs. Frank Moyer, of Philadelphia; William Coleman, of Paterson, N. J.; Harry Coleman of New Columbus, and Mrs. Luther Coates, of Berwick. A brother, H. D. Edgar, of Iron street, Bloomsburg, and a sister, Miss Martha J. Edgar, of Wilkes-Barre, also survive him.

The funeral services were held this morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. J. W. Diggles officiating.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

The entertainment given in the First Congregational Church by the Kellogg-Haines Singing Party was one that merited "stauding room only," it was excellent. A large crowd was present and gave evidence of its appreciation of the various numbers rendered. There are five members in the company, four of them singers of wide prominence. A mixed program of operatic selections was given, and those who attended enjoyed a musical treat the like of which is seldom given here.—*Oshkosh Daily Northwestern.*

Normal Auditorium Feb. 8.

TWO LICENSES REFUSED.

The license application of Thomas Hickey for a hotel at Main and Railroad streets, and of Geo. W. Wright for a restaurant at the J. R. Fowler place under the Opera House, were refused by the court last Thursday. The reason given in the Hickey case was that there was no necessity for it, and in the Wright case, lack of necessity, and the additional fact that the law prohibits the licensing of a drinking place in the same building with a place of amusement.

The Stohner case was continued until February 9th.

HOSPITAL MAY BE PROVIDED FOR

Theresa Ratti, sister of the late Joseph Ratti, and one of the heirs under his will, has written a letter to Mrs. John Busch of this town, in which she says that the Bloomsburg institutions in which her brother was interested will be provided for in accordance with Mr. Ratti's wishes. Nothing can be done, however, until the amount of the estate is known. The hospital and the Catholic church are the matters referred to.

FOR HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

The Oratorio of "The Holy City" will we rendered in the M. E. Church on Monday evening, February 11th, by the Danville Choral Society, for the benefit of the Joseph Ratti Hospital. The price of admission has been fixed at 35 cents for adults and 25 cents for children under twelve years of age.

The M. E. Church will seat 2000 people and every seat ought to be taken.

COMPTROLLER'S CALL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business January 26th, 1907.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Investments	$535,223.28	Capital Stock,	$100,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	8,000.00	Surplus and Profits	41,761.12
Cash and Reserve	78,564.26	Circulation	100,000.00
		Bank Deposits	11,799.17
		Individual Deposits	368,227.25
	$621,787.54		$621,787.54

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier. A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

ORATORIO ARRANGEMENTS.

A meeting of all the members of the committee having in charge the presentation of "The Holy City" in the M. E. Church on Monday night, was held Wednesday afternoon in the office of the Bloomsburg Water Co.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of B. F. Hartman, president; C. E. Kesty, secretary, and H. S. Barton, treasurer. The chair appointed J. H. Dennis, C. W. Funston and William Lowenberg as a committee on advertising, and O. H. Yetter and J. B. Nuss as a committee on reception. The plan is to pack the church Monday evening for the hospital benefit and the enthusiasm already manifested indicates that this will be accomplished.

The committee gives out the following: In presenting the claim of this entertainment upon the Bloomsburg public the committee desires it to be understood that the whole proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted solely to the benefit of the hospital.

The singers have promised their services absolutely without expense, the trolley company has agreed to transport them free, and every one present, whether ticket seller, door keeper or usher, will pay for his own ticket. No commissions or percentages are to be paid to any one for this production and no free tickets will be given to any one for any purpose. Every cent of the receipts will be thus available for the purposes of the hospital. Under these circumstances the committee feels at liberty to urge upon the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity the necessity and appropriateness of liberally supporting and patronizing this event.

The singers in the concerts already given have shown their ability and preparedness to give an oratorio which should be a notable event for Bloomsburg, both in execution and financial results. Tickets are now on sale at Bidleman's.

RECEPTION TO EMPLOYEES.

James Magee, general manager of the Magee Carpet mill, gave a reception to the employees of the mill last Saturday night, which was attended by about four hundred people. The reception was held in Recreation Hall, one of the mill buildings, and the room was tastefully decorated with Japanese fans and Chinese lanterns.

The program consisted of a three act farce entitled "The District School at Blueberry Corners," in which directors, teachers and scholars were all well represented. It was very amusing, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed it.

After the play came phonograph selections, recitations by Lenore Fornwald, a concertina solo by James Goss, and a dance by Jas. Rehm. Then a number of dances followed, the participants being in costume, and after excellent refreshments were served the party broke up before midnight.

Mr. Magee has made a practice of giving some kind of an entertainment at least once a year for his employees, and they always have a good time.

FIVE YEARS IN PRISON.

John Williams was tried in Wilkes-Barre last week for the killing of Robert Roan of Orangeville, and was convicted of manslaughter. His defense was self-defense. On Thursday Judge Lynch sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary.

FEBRUARY COURT

The regular February term of court opened Monday morning with President Judge Evans and Associates Krickbaum and Yeager on the bench.

In the matter of the petition for a county bridge over Merser's run in Cleveland township, S. R. Carl, W. H. Billig and W. G. Yetter were appointed viewers.

In the matter of report of viewers in favor of county bridge in Roaring Creek township. Report confirmed nisi.

The return of sale in the estate of Anna M. Diehl deceased confirmed nisi by the Court.

In the estate of John Elliot deceased. Report of sale of real estate confirmed nisi.

W. S. Munson vs. Columbia county No. 97, Dec. 7, 1906. Trespass, being No 30 on trial list. This was an action brought to recover damages which the plaintiff alleges he received on a county bridge near Rohrbach's in Franklin township. The case was settled and taken off the list under the following agreement: "It is agreed by C. E. Kreischer, Atty. for defendant, that judgment be entered for $250 and costs in favor of the plaintiff and the case settled and discontinued.

Isaac Mordan vs. Mary E. Mordan, divorce. On petition of Respondent the libellant is required to file a bill of particulars.

In re estate of Jacob Moyer deceased. On motion of C. A. Small Esq., Frank Ikeler, Esq., is continued as auditor to report at next term.

In the estate of Josiah Roberts deceased. On motion order to sell real estate is continued until next term.

In the estate of Matilda Roberts deceased. The order to sell real estate for the payment of debts is continued until next term.

In the estate of W. S. Hirlinger deceased. On motion W. B. Linville is continued as examiner to file report on Monday, February 11, 1907.

In the matter of the case of Com. vs. Sam Semenzo. Charge, shooting with intent to kill. This case comes from West Berwick and the defendant has been in jail having been committed without bail by Justice of the Peace Sweeney. He presented a petition praying that he be admitted to bail and after hearing the same Court fixed the bail at $1,000 which was furnished by two men from West Berwick who testified that they were owners of real estate in West Berwick worth $2,000, and property in Old Forge worth $1,600.

In the estate of Sarah E. Appleman deceased, on petition the sale of real estate ordered for the payment of debts upon executing a bond in the sum of $5,000.

In the estate of Mary E. Thomas deceased. On motion of W. C. Johnston, Esq, counsel for the administrator, he was allowed to pay into Court the sum of $45.13 being the share due absent heirs in the said estate.

In the estate of J. J. Brower deceased Fred Ikeler, Esq., is continued as auditor.

In the estate of Julia Ann Vandine deceased. Order of Court ordering inquest in partition was continued until May term.

John Gardner appointed guardian of LeRoy F. Moser, minor child of John Moser deceased. Bond in the sum of $400 approved by the Court.

The Register presented his accounts and Widows Appraisements which were confirmed nisi.

In the estate of Lewis L. Walter

Continued on 8th page, 1st column.

BEN GIDDING'S
Big February Output Sale

GROWS AS IT PROGRESSES.

MEN'S SUITS

SACRIFICED, UNDERPRICED.

Men's Suits, worth $10 — **$6.90**

Men's Suits, worth $15 — **$8.90**

Men's Suits, worth $16.50 — **$10.90**

Men's Suits, worth $18 — **$12.90**

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, worth $13.50 — **$7.50**

Men's Overcoats, worth $16.50 — **$9.50**

Men's Overcoats, worth $20.00 — **$12.50**

Men's Overcoats, worth $23.00 — **$15.50**

This Great Spell Binding Sale of High Class Clothing demands your immediate attention.

Boys Suits Age 3 to 16 years.

Boys' Suits, worth $2.75 — **$1.47**

Boys' Suits, worth $4.00 — **2.47**

Boys' Suits, worth $6.00 — **3.47**

Boys' Suits, worth $7.00 — **4.47**

Boys' Overcoats Age 3 to 17 years.

Boys' Overcoats worth 4.50 — **2.29**

Boys' Overcoats worth 5.50 — **3.29**

Boys' Overcoats worth 7.50 — **4.29**

Boys' Overcoats worth 9.00 — **5.29**

Most Stirring Clothing Sale Ever Planned in Our Store.

Exchange Hotel Building, **Ben Gidding,** Bloomsburg, Pa

HAVE YOU SEEN

OUR NEW FURNITURE?

Our assortment of Furniture is so wide that we can hardly fail to please any taste, and we can please many tastes not otherwise pleased because of the dependable quality of our goods. The surest way to verify our assertion is to come to the store in person.

Drop Side Steel Couches

Complete with mattress and pillows, best steel frame and springs—Complete $8.00 and $8.75.

RUGS! RUGS!

We are showing an unusual line of large floor Rugs. It does not need special experience to appreciate the values. We'd like to have you see them. You will not be satisfied until you have one of the Rugs in your home.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

LACKING IN SYSTEM

COMMON FAULT AMONG WOMEN SAYS A BUSINESS MAN.

One Reason for the Servant Problem, It Is Suggested—Hotel Managers Dependent on Men to Organize Their Households.

The head of the house put down his newspaper, looked thoughtfully at his young daughter and asked if system was taught in the public schools.

"System," she repeated, puzzled.

"Yes, system," her father persisted. "I don't believe, though, that system can be taught," he continued reflectively. "It's like common sense, or a sense of humor. One must be born with it."

"What on earth are you driving at?" asked his wife.

"I'm driving at this: I have come to the conclusion that the New York woman is about the least systematic in the world. I am not referring to business women so much as to women in the home, women who are not obliged to earn their living."

"And men?" asked the wife.

"Well, I have met men who apparently had mighty little system about anything, but as a general thing men far outrank women in this respect.

"What started me going on the subject? Why, this: Jones told me to-day that he had discharged his housekeeper and put a man in her place, and that the only reason the assistant housekeeper was kept was because women guests and the maids needed a woman's help occasionally. A big force of chambermaids are required in his hotel, to say nothing of dozens of other employes who formerly came under the supervision of the housekeeper. Now he has a man to do that work—does it better, Jones says."

"What was the trouble with the housekeeper?" asked the wife.

"Lack of system, Jones said. Then he pointed out a phenomenon I had never noticed. He said that when a woman undertook to run a hotel it generally degenerated into a boarding house, and that when a man took hold of a boarding house, which isn't often, it generally grew into a hotel, and all because of a question of system.

"A woman who has been trained in a business concern, who began, say, as errand girl, office attendant, or stock girl and works her way up to a responsible place, often learns a good deal about system. Under such circumstances I think system can be required in an institution of learning. I am also sure that, take some business women out of their environment and set them up in an independent venture, they will drop almost immediately into what I call a systemless system. To illustrate:

"A relative of mine left school at fifteen to work in a large manufacturing concern, in which she rose to a place second only to that of the owners before she was thirty. I myself wondered at her success.

"When she was thirty-two years old she married a prosperous business man, a widower, with two children and a good sized house, who can afford to keep several servants. He made no secret of the fact that he selected his wife because of her talent of managing for her systematic arrangement of her duties and business engagements.

"They have been married two years, and a worse managed household from my point of view it has never been my luck to see. I have never known a meal to be served in that house on schedule time in spite of the fact that they live far enough out of the city to make it necessary for the man to travel in and out by train; the children are quarrelsome, unruly, unpunctual and so usually, my wife tells me, are the three servants. Their mistress has lost her alert, confident, business air and looks as if she had tackled a job too hard, for her, which is, indeed, exactly the case.

"In other words, she has no system by which that household may be reduced to a smoothly running, harmonious basis. She could manage with ease a hundred or more employes in a concern of which she was not the head, but where she is absolute boss three servants are beyond her.

"But in justice to women I think this ought to be said: The system which is possible in a hotel is not, in my opinion, possible in a private house, and I doubt if the general run of man would do any better than the general run of woman in managing an ordinary household."

The manager of the same hotel spoke differently. Said he:

"System is system, whether in a small or a large house, and no one appreciates this better than women servants, who themselves are quite incapable of originating anything approaching system. A system must be laid down for them and they must be taught how to follow it, if satisfactory results are looked for. A systemless mistress is bound to have a systemless servant; and that even the most charming and accomplished of mistresses are often almost without any system at all in their housekeeping no one, I think, will deny.

Put a tiny cork into the end of brass curtain rods when they are to be run into starched or lace curtains. The rods will slide in easily.

Soak new lamp wicks over night in vinegar. This will cause them to give a more brilliant light.

STRUCK A HUGE GAS WELL.

Allowed to Flow Weeks Without Capping Causing Great Loss.

As a commercial product natural gas was twenty-three years behind petroleum. They both originated in Pennsylvania; and Pennsylvania has led all the States in the production of both products ever since, until 1905 when California surpassed her in petroleum.

Petroleum and natural gas are allied products. As Pennsylvania had the first and largest oil field she has also the first and most extensive gas region, says the Pittsburg Despatch.

Like oil, it is controlled by the few, and the enormous accruing profits redound to increase the wealth of the already rich. And it seems impossible now to carry on such extensive industries without great aggregations of money. It would be impossible for individuals of moderate means to pipe oil or natural gas 200 or 300 miles and distribute it in small pipes or wagons to individual consumers in a city.

An instance showing the truth of this statement occurred in reality lately in McKean county, Pennsylvania. Two brothers by the name of Keelor drilled a well 1,886 feet deep and struck the greatest gasser ever known. It threw the two ton string of drilling tools entirely out of the well and its vibrations soon shook the heavy timbers of the derrick to pieces. The escaping gas roared like a heavy freight train dashing along, the sound of which could be heard at a distance of ten miles. It was commonly said that it was producing 100,000,000 cubic feet per day. Such exact measurements as could be made placed the amount at 42,000,000. But whatever the flow of the gas may have been it was by far the largest well ever drilled and the extraordinary production served to attract great crowds of visitors.

The gas had been sold in advance before the well was completed to the Pennsylvania Gas Company (which is understood to be the Standard Oil Company). There had been no pipe line laid in advance to take care of the gas. Of course it was unknown whether there would be any gas. Every well is a mystery until the driller strikes the sand. But when the sand was struck and the immense quantity of gas rushed out there was no immediate attempt to "shut it in." Day after day it wasted from 42,000,000 to 100,000,000 cubic feet, sufficient to supply the domestic uses of a city of 50,000 inhabitants. The gas was struck on the 22d of September, 1906. No attempt was made to control it until the 10th of November, just fifty days, when the first effort to shut it in was successful. Why an earlier attempt on the part of a great company to save the gas for two poor men was not made is not entirely explained. Perhaps they knew for a certainty that it could not be done. They might not have been able to have secured the tubing any earlier. The one thing which they did, however, was to lay an eight-inch pipe and carry the gas 200 feet away from the well and let it escape there. They could not turn it into a gas main for the reason that they had laid no main in that interval of fifty days. It is said they could not get the pipe. They laid that eight-inch pipe off to the south.

There was a good reason for laying it that direction. The Pennsylvania Company owned adjoining leases. They owned one across the road to the north. And as they wanted to drill there, there might be some danger from the gas of the Keelor well. The Keelor well is 300 feet south of the road at the point of the Pennsylvania Gas Company's new well. And the gas from the Keelor well was carried 200 feet south from the well. Of course, as the gas from the Keelor well belonged to the Pennsylvania Gas Company they had a right to pipe it where they pleased. But they were not paying for it while it wasted.

The Pennsylvania Gas Company drilled a well as near to the Keelor line on the north as possible. All gas and oil men know that gas and oil is in veins or seams or belts of sandstone, sometimes in pools. It is practically guesswork to strike these veins. No man owns the seams of oil or gas, except what he can strike in the wells from his own lease. Anyone, of course, who owns an adjoining lease can drill as close to the line as possible in the attempt to strike his neighbor's successful pool. That is part of the game. It is competition in the great industry. The Pennsylvania Gas Company successfully capped the Keelor well in their first attempt, which was a few days before they struck the sand in their own new well, but they did not turn the gas into their pipe and begin to use it. The gas is safely shut into the well waiting the laying of the main. In the meantime gas in the new well was struck. It is a fine well, producing about 10,000,000 cubic feet per day. Evidently it did not strike the veins of the Keelor well and is not drawing the gas from them.

Thomas Edison's Pastime.

Those who chance to pass the dwelling of Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, at an early hour in the morning are somewhat astonished to hear an organ being played and wonder who is thus amusing himself at a time when others are fast asleep. It is Edison himself, who, after a long period of work in the laboratory, will refresh himself mentally by a couple of tunes on his favorite instrument, thus preparing for recuperative slumber.

HOW SHE KEEPS BEAUTIFUL.

The Mystery Solved.

Like the flowers that bloom in the spring the young girl just budding into womanhood is an inspiring sight and she is usually beautiful if she is perfectly healthy. She stays beautiful just so long as her health and constitution remain good. Let her be nervous, have backache, sleepless nights, and how soon does it take for wrinkles, crow's feet and dark circles to appear in the face? Her cheeks were rosy until she began to suffer from woman's weaknesses and the constantly recurring pains and drains brought her quickly from the beautiful age to the premature middle age. It was not meant for women to suffer so—it is due to our unnatural, but civilized methods of living, and to the fact that so many neglect those small ills which soon lead up to larger ones. Nothing so drags a woman down as those constantly recurring periods when she suffers more and more from a chronic condition that can be easily cured. No woman should take an alcoholic compound for that will disturb digestion, and the food is quickly compacted and becomes hard and tough in contact with alcohol, rendering the food indigestible. She must go to Nature for a cure. The native Indians of early times were far from wrong when they called a marvelously effective medicinal plant "Squaw root"—what the physicians of our day called Caulophyllum or Blue Cohosh. This and Black Cohosh, Golden Seal, Lady's Slipper, and Unicorn root, are important ingredients of a wonderfully successful remedy in modern times, namely, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Having made a specialty of the diseases of women in the early sixties Dr. Pierce soon found that a glyceric extract of these roots with Hydrastis or Golden Seal and Lady's Slipper root, combined in just the right proportions, made the very best tonic and cure for the distressing complaints of women. Where women suffered from backache, weakness, nervousness and lack of sleep, it was usually due to functional trouble, therefore this prescription directed at the cause *cured* 98 per cent. of such cases. That is why Dr. Pierce soon put it up in a form easily to be procured all over the United States.

Aching from head to foot—that is the condition that afflicts some women at stated periods—backache, dizziness, and pains almost unbearable. An honest and a safe remedy which no woman can afford to lose the opportunity of trying for the cure of these distressing complaints which weaken a woman's vitality is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Dr. Pierce not only assures you that his "Favorite Prescription" is honestly made, but he lets you know just what it contains.

The best of medical authorities recommend and extol the virtues of the above ingredients in "Favorite Prescription." Thus F. Ellingwood, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of Golden Seal: "It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions." Of Lady's Slipper root he says: "Exercises special influence upon nervous conditions depending upon disorders of the female organs; relieves pain, etc." Prof. John King in the AMERICAN DISPENSATORY, says of Black Cohosh root: "This is a very active, powerful and useful remedy." * * * "Plays a very important part in diseases of women; in the painful conditions incident to womanhood. In dysmenorrhea it is surpassed by no other drug, being of greatest utility in irritative and congestive conditions." * * * "Its action is slow, but its effects are permanent." "For headache, whether congestive or from neuralgia or dysmenorrhea it is promptly curative.

Dr. John Fyfe, of Saugatuck, Conn., Editor of the Department of Therapeutics in THE ELECTIC REVIEW says of Unicorn root (*Helonias Dioica*), one of the chief ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription: "A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine (womb) invigorator and always favors a condition which makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system, cannot fail to be of great usefulness and of the utmost importance to the general practitioner of medicine."

"In Helonias we have a medicament which more fully answers the above purposes *than any other drug with which I am acquainted.* In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent."

Jar Opener.

The busy housewife invariably finds that the jars of preserves she "puts up" in the summer are not easily opened when winter gets around. In many cases her patience will be tasked, and it becomes necessary to break the glass to get the lid off. So-called jar wrenches are generally of little use. A Nebraskan has solved the problem in a very simple manner. He has devised a wrench that cannot fail to loosen the lid, and with little effort, too. In connection with the usual tin jar lid is a wire handle, which is shown in the illustration. Fitting over the handle is a rod in one end of which is a slot about the length and width of the handle. Sliding on the rod is a small catch. After slipping the rod over the jar handle the catch is moved as close to the handle as possible. By using the rod as a lever and holding the catch in place with the thumb little exertion is required to force the jar lid loose.

SLOVENLY SPOKEN ENGLISH

As Heard by an Observer After Years of Absence.

Returning to this country after a prolonged residence in England, the careless crudity of speech, with the uncultured intonation of the American voice, smites unpleasantly on the ear attuned to the cultivated modulations of the English voice, the well chosen expressions of speech, the beautifully rounded, cleanly enunciation of each word, the soft "r's," the broad "a's" and the invariably correct grammar of the Englishman, says a writer in the New York Herald.

For, alas! yes, it is even a question of incorrect grammar with us, as well as inexcusable slovenliness of pronunciation. It is an indisputable fact that more bad grammar is perpetrated by the average American in one month than the average Englishman is guilty of in one year. This in spite of the proud boast of the United States of the superiority of its educational advantages, which are at the free disposal of the humblest citizen! On all sides, even from the lips of the college graduate, such expressions as "ain't it" and "don't he" and "between he and I" are constantly heard. And what shall be said of the very frequent "I havn't got nothing" and "you seen" of the boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen years of age who are in attendance at the public schools?

Such glaring grammatical errors as these are seldom heard in England, nor do Englishmen mar their speech by the corruption of "don't you" into "don't chew," "yes" into "yeh," or coarsen it by the adoption of such expressions as an "awful lot" instead of "a great deal," etc. The use of the word "ain't," for instance, is a pure Americanism—one of the numerous corruptions of the English language found in the vocabulary which contributes toward the picturesqueness of the "American language" if not to its purity.

Surely there is nothing defective in the school system of a country a large proportion of whose educated people pronounce the word "been" as though its spelling were "bin," "probably" as "probly," "institution" as "institootion," "dew" as "doo," and whose speech is distinguished by the gross abuse and misapplication of such adjectives as "superb," "gorgeous," "grand," etc.

Primarily, the strictest severity should prevail in the grammar classes of our schools, and in the reading classes slovenly, careless pronunciations should meet with the utmost rigor. The soft English rendering of the letter "r," in such words as "her," "more," "cart," "murder," etc., should be insisted upon by our school teachers, and thus would be eliminated one of the most unpleasant characteristics of the American speech. To make of the soft and liquid letter "r" a harsh mouthful is to give one's speech the hallmark of crudity.

More important still, the adoption of the broad "a" should be absolutely obligatory. It is a sin against the English language that children should be sent forth from our schools with that distressingly flat pronunciation of the letter "a" in such words as "half," "last," "calf," "can't," which is so laughed at as a crude "Yankeeism" in England. To the majority of Americans the adoption of the broad "a" seems like an affection. To the English the American flat "a" grates in the ear as uncultured.

Humiliating as it may seem to our national pride, we have to acknowledge that whatever the English may be learning from us in business methods and in sporting matters, lessons which they are taking as bitter pills and with a wry face, we can sit at their feet and learn the English language.

To that class of words in which the letter "r" plays a prominent part, many of which words the Americans contrive to pronounce as though they were spelling with a "u" (for instance the word "bird," rendered in this country as though spelled "burd"), I would add that other class of English pronounciation which at first impresses us as peculiar—the shortened and compact rendition of such words as "circumstances," "obligatory," "library," "dictionary," etc.

One feels impelled to criticise a college course which permits our young people to graduate with a knowledge of the higher mathematics at their fingers' tips, their brains teeming with philosophy and science, and yet with their speech too often slovenly and careless and interlarded with flat "a's" and crude "r's" which would seem to indicate the possession of but slight educational advantages.

MUMMIES MADE TO ORDER.

A Man Has Been In the Business 29 Years—How the Fakes are Made.

Making mummies is the peculiar occupation of a man in Los Angeles, Cal. He exposes his whole process, from the beginning to the end, without making the least secrecy about it, says a writer in the Pacific Monthly.

He works in a shop on a main street of the city. In the show window are sample mummies; also a sign which reads: "Come in and see a mummy made."

"After having hidden his art for more than a quarter of a century," says the visitor, "he has chosen to give a practical lesson in it to whosoever cares to learn it.

The whole factory outfit consits of a great rough table and one or two smaller ones, upon which several mummies are lying in different stages of development.

The first step taken in the manufacture is the preparation of a simple plank, the vertebral column, which gives a stay to the head, body, legs and all, and to the end of which are nailed one or two short boards representing the feet.

Then a bag of sacking, corresponding in form to the shape of the body, is placed around the plank and stuffed with excelsior. The ribs are reproduced by means of bamboo straps. The arms and fingers consist of several big and some small sticks.

All these things are attached to the outside of the bag. The rough body thus produced is covered with a thin coat of plaster to the extent of the chest and abdomen, or wherever else any part of the body is intended to show.

On the top of this plaster a coating of glue is put and a fluffy tissue pasted on, which is again covered with glue. The body at this stage is of a yellowish color and in touch and appearance resembles almost exactly a fresh human carcass.

The head is next placed in position and covered with glue and tissue in the same way as the body. The eyeholes are painted dark brown inside and covered with a piece or two of the same material, with a small slit in the middle, which gives a marvelously good representation of the sunken, dried out eyes of the real mummy.

A few hairs are pasted on top of the head, the teeth are made out of small bits of horn, and the head and neckneck, with the exception of the face, are wrapped with several layers of thin ragged cotton, held together by bands. The whole body is treated likewise, leaving such spots as it is desirable to show the skin and bones underneath.

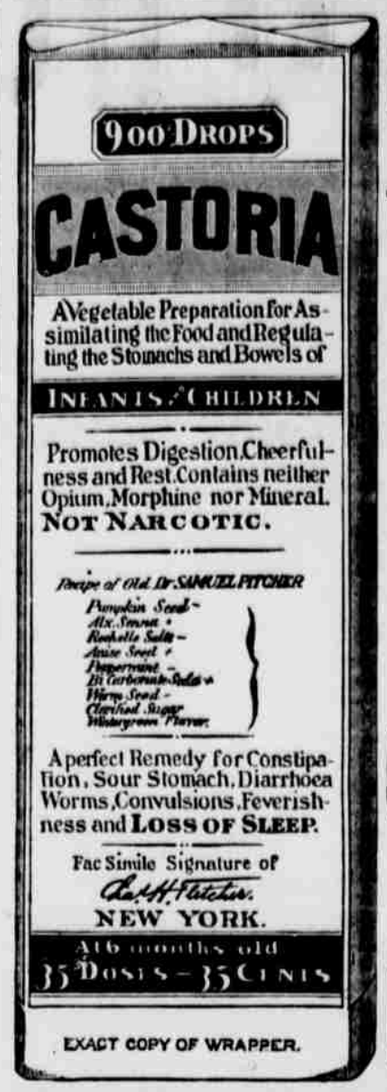
Then the form, which has been partly painted before the outer covering was put on, is dyed once more, together with all the rags and bandages, and when perfectly dry presents the exact appearance of the real old Egyptian mummy.

Finally the body is strewn all over with gray dust, or powder, which partly fills all the holes. If there was the slightest ground for scepticism left before this removes it entirely.

The writer has seen hundreds of mummies, but even on closest inspection he was not able to discover anything in the artificial product that was not exactly in accordance with all he ever observed in the original mummies.

The very shape of the head, the expression of the hollow eyes, the shrivelled lips, the bits of skin and bone exposed; the wrappings and all, are such as exactly to resemble the genuine article. Standing in the very workshop, seeing them made, and hearing the maker's explanations, it is hard to realize that those weird figures should be imitations.

If the artist tells you that he has been working in his line of business for twenty-nine years, that he learned his trade in a regular factory long ago, and that he is able to turn out several mummies a day, you will perhaps agree that even your keen eye may have been deceived, especially if you will calculate what this one man alone has done in his line.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

To Print Laws.

Representative Thompson, of Blair has introduced in the house a bill requiring all laws and regulations to be printed in three newspapers in each county, at least one paper representing the minority party, except in such cases where the secretary of the commonwealth desires to limit publication to two papers in any county. In cities of the first class four newspapers must be used but all local laws and regulations need be printed only in the counties affected.

Fortunate Father and Son.

I am as certain as I now live, says Mr. C. E. Bartholomew, Kalkaska, Mich., that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., saved my life when I was a victim of that terrible disorder—Bright's disease. My son had a fever sore on his leg; he too used Favorite Remedy and is now well. All druggists $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00.

Diplomacy is the graceful art of making other people feel that they know more than they do.

You cannot make sweet butter in a foul, unclean churn. The stomach serves as a churn in which to agitate, work up and disintegrate our food as it is being digested. If it be weak, sluggish and foul the result will be torpid, sluggish liver and bad; impure blood.

The ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are just such as serve to correct and cure all such derangements. It is made up without a drop of alcohol in its composition; chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol. Now this glycerine is of itself a valuable medicine, instead of a deleterious agent like alcohol, especially in the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion.

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of it: "In dyspepsia it serves an excellent purpose. It is one of the best manufactured products of the present time in its action upon enfeebled, disordered stomachs."

Many a girl who says she wouldn't marry a foreign nobleman for love or money marries him for a title.

DO THE RIGHT THING if you have Nasal Catarrh. Get Ely's Cream Balm at once. Don't touch the catarrh powders and snuffs, for they contain cocaine. Ely's Cream Balm releases the secretions that inflame the nasal passages and the throat, whereas common "remedies" made with mercury merely drive them out and leave you no better than you were. In a word, Ely's Cream Balm is a real cure, not a delusion. All druggists, 50c. or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

THE DEMAND FOR RUBBER

Has Resulted In Its Profitable Cultivation

NO DANGER OF FAMINE

Region of South and Central America Most Fruitful Source—Few Articles Made Entirely of New Material—Present Demand Equal to Supply.

Many an adventurous financier dreams of controlling the sources of crude rubber, as the adventurous miner fancies himself discovering a gold mine. Rubber is one of nature's gold mines. Kings have found in this mysterious substance exuded from scores of different species of trees, shrubs and vines in the great tropical forests, whose usefulness was discovered less than a century ago, a source of revenue worthy of their attention. The sacrifice of humanity has not been considered too high a price to pay for the collection of the precious gum, some of which sells in the crude state at $1.25 a pound, and costs in some cases to gather and deliver in Liverpool not over 20 cents a pound. Great men have congratulated themselves when they have secured, as Thomas F. Ryan and a number of other well known New York capitalists did recently in the Congo Free State, a large concession in which it is known that great quantities of rubber may be found.

The demand at present is about equal to the supply, but more automobile tires and golf balls, not to mention electrical supplies and overshoes, will be required in the coming years. The importations of rubber into the United States have more than trebled in the course of the last twelve years, and show now a larger value in the import list than almost any other single product.

Two great sources of supply have been discovered in the world, the tropical region of South and Central America and the Congo. In view of the growing demands, will not the rubber supply be exhausted in the near future

There are several reasons why there is not likely to be a rubber famine.

About half of the crude rubber supply of the world comes floating down the broad bosomed Amazon from the great forests of the heart of the South American continent. This is in the form of "biscuits," as the balls of smoked rubber, looking like so many pumpkins, are called, and is known as "Para" rubber. It is the best rubber produced. Last year there passed out through Para 68,000,000 pounds, or 3,400,000 pounds more than in the previous year. With more men to go into the forest still more rubber could be secured.

Within recent years it has been discovered that rubber can be cultivated on plantations anywhere in the belt bounded by the 30th parallels of north and south latitude. Many plantations have been set out in Ceylon, where labor can be secured for 13 cents a day, and in the Federated Malay States and Mexico. In the Malay states within three years eighteen companies, with capital ranging between $60,000 and $1,500,000, have been incorporated to conduct rubber plantations. More than twenty thousand acres of rubber trees of the species that produce Para rubber have been planted in four native states on the Malay peninsula. When these become productive, somewhere between 4,000,000 and 8,000,000 pounds of rubber may be gathered from them annually. G. E. Chamberlain, the American Vice-Consul at Singapore, in a recent report said it was estimated there by experts that the expense of a 500-acre rubber plantation up to the end of the eighth year, when it would be in full bearing, would be $76,440, and the net returns $467,560, or more than 600 per cent. provided crude rubber remained at its present price.

Experiments are being made in rubber growing in the Hawaiian, the Philippine and the Fiji Islands. There is rubber in Cuba. Another source of supply is found in discarded overshoes, rubber boots and other articles of rubber. It is said that few articles are made entirely of new rubber, as the uses of most rubber articles do not require it. Old rubber, reclaimed by devulcanization, may be used in a large number of cases. It is estimated that as much old as new rubber is used in the United States. If old rubber were not available the best rubber would now be selling at $2 a pound instead of $1.25.

If rubber should suddenly disappear from the earth there would be a great hole in the supply of articles that add to the conveniences of life. For automobiles alone it is estimated that $12,000,000 worth of rubber tires were made in 1906. Nothing has been discovered to take its place. Single factories turn out golf balls at the rate of a thousand dozens a day. It is said that one man who bought the patent for a rubber bottle stopper for $1,000 has made a half dozen million dollars out of it. Surgery, telegraphic communication, dentistry, sports, travel, have all gained from the discovery of rubber. It enters into the smallest details of life.

Is your baby thin, weak, fretful?

Make him a *Scott's Emulsion* baby.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites prepared so that it is easily digested by little folks.

Consequently the baby that is fed on *Scott's Emulsion* is a sturdy, rosy-cheeked little fellow full of health and vigor.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

WILL COST 500,000 Lives.

Awful Conditions in Chinese Famine Region—Smallpox Breaks Out.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 6.—Advices from the famine district of Central China received by the steamship Tartar state that smallpox has broken out in the camps, and in consequence officials are breaking them up. The people are numbed by suffering and patiently submit to being driven.

Telegrams to the Jiji Shimpo say that upward of half a millon persons will die from starvation or disease incidental to the terrible conditions prevailing in the famine districts. Relief measures are said to be inefficient and the filth amid which the famine-stricken people live is described as shocking.

No sanitary measures of any kind were adopted, and it was inevitable that a pestilence should follow.

Mrs. Sage's Gift a Million.

New York, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Russell Sage's gift to the Emma Willard School, in Troy, was $1,000,000 instead of $100,000, as was made pub recently. Robert W. De Forest, counsel for Mrs. Sage, admitted that the larger amount had been given.

$9,792,058 Needed for the Navy.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—The War Department sent to the Senate an estimate that $9,792,058 will be needed as an additional appropriation for the support of the Army for the coming year by reason of the passage of the bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the artillery corps.

Alger Estate Left to Family.

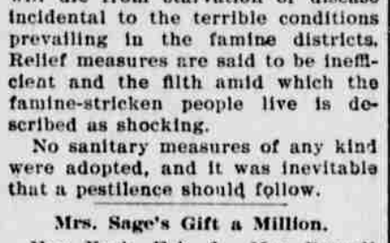
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5.—The will of Senator Alger leaves all of his estate, excepting $20,000, to his widow and five children. Three local institutions are left a total of $5,000.

To Whiten Floors and Tables.

Mix together one-half pound of sand, one-half pound of soft soap and four ounces of lime. Work all into a paste with a stick. When scrubbing lay a little on the brush and scour as usual. Afterward wash the wood with plenty of clean water. Wood thus treated can be kept spotlessly clean.

Dainty Asparagus Tongs.

Silversmiths no less than other trades folks and craftsmen must keep on the alert to bring out new designs



and table ware offers a fruitful field for the exploitation of inventiveness and skill. Various contrivances for the manipulation of asparagus have appeared in recent years in the silversmiths' shops and the latest is here shown. It is of sterling silver and perforated so as to admit of the vegetable being thoroughly drained before being served.

For Cuts and Bruises.

Melt together one pint of olive oil and half an ounce each of beeswax an ounce of camphor and an ounce of powdered borax. This is excellent for cuts or bruised portions where the skin is taken off.

Blackberries are valuable in all cases of diarrhea.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co
Toledo, O.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 6, 1907.

There is a stirring fight going on under cover at the Capitol just now, which looks forward as far as the next Republican convention for the nomination for President. The fight is not an open one and it has found no expression, so far, in the public prints, but it is "on" none the less, and the very fact that it is so bitter is keeping it under cover. It may blaze up in the course of a year and then it will be news in the commonly accepted sense of the word. It is nothing less than an effort to beat Taft for the presidential nomination. The leading members of the Republican party have about come to the conclusion that President Roosevelt meant what he said when he declared that a third term nomination could not be forced upon him. Since that light has begun to dawn, the leaders of the party realize what they may have realized some time ago, that the President has practically nominated Secretary Taft as his successor in office. This is by no means a grateful revelation to many of the members of Congress. He is likewise too radical, too much of a man like "that man Roosevelt." There are other much more acceptable men who are much more hungry than Taft for the nomination, and lines are being laid to have each of these make as strong a showing as possible sometime prior to the next national convention. The Fairbanks boom, the Shaw boom, and the Cannon boom, are all being quietly nursed along, and they will make a dash for the head of the column as soon as the time is ripe. The people who are back of these several movements are each of them now earnest for the selection of their own particular man, but when it comes down to the final choice, it will be any combination to beat Taft.

This is about how the several candidates line up. Fairbanks is the representative of the Harriman interests. This statement should not be taken in the libel suit sense, but the facts are well enough known to warrant its being thoroughly understood. The Harriman interests want Mr. Fairbanks nominated because he is the friend of their friend, and if it came down to it, they would be perfectly willing to put up the money necessary for campaign expenses in the Fairbanks cause. On the other hand, Shaw is generally recognized as being choice of the Morgan interests, and they would be willing to do quite as much for him as the Harriman interests would do for Fairbanks.

Uncle Joe Cannon is a nice old man and he is very popular personally with nearly everybody in Congress, but he is not an exceedingly rich man, and if he were nominated some "interests" would have to put the money to run his campaign. That money is waiting in New York, and there are men in the Senate who can get it by turning over their hands. Meantime Uncle Joseph is doing all the entertaining he can, and getting things in shape to make the race if fortune looks his way.

With Secretary Taft it is different. He has a wife who is ambitious for his White House preferment. He likewise has a brother-in-law who is quite able to put up the money if it should be needed to run his campaign, and his wife has influence enough with the brother-in-law to make him do just as she says. Thus if Taft were elected he would not be beholden to any particular interests, and that is not what the "interests" desire. They do not want another man to go into the White House without any string attached to him, and especially a man who has been trained in the Roosevelt school of politics, which looks to the interests of the common people against the interests of the men who control immense financial institutions in New York and all over the country.

It is going to be a beautiful fight, this fight for the nomination. There is very little question but that the nomination will be equivalent to an election. As it has been intimated, it may be a year or more before this conflict of candidates will actually come to the surface, but in the meantime there will be plenty of straws to indicate which way the wind is blowing. As for Mr. Taft himself, it may be said that he is not anxious for executive honors. The place on the Supreme bench for which he has been so often slated by the newspapers looks very good to him. It is a life position at a living salary and an eminently respectable one at that. It is one where his life would be much easier than if he were forced into the maelstrom of White House activity, but there is no case on record of a man actually declining a presidential nomination if the nomination came around looking for him.

***

Bad news and worse comes to the Interstate Commerce Commission from the stricken region of North Dakota where whole communities are freezing to death for lack of fuel, and some of them actually starving because the railroads either cannot or will not get through freight trains to relieve the necessities of the winter. Of course, the International Commerce Commission has no legal hold over the railroads in this connection, all that it can do is to use moral suasion and urge the railroads to make every effort to relieve the situation. For the past three months, telegrams prophecying distress and later detailing actual suffering have been pouring in. Senator Hansborough, as the particular representative of the stricken region, has been getting an immense number of dispatches and one of the worst was one received last week from New Rockford, North Dakota, saying that the people were out of both provision and coal, and that if relief did not reach them in forty-eight hours, they proposed to burn the railroad station and all the other combustible railroad property for fuel.

Cigarettes May Have to Go.

Bill Introduced in Legislature to That End.

The most drastic anti-cigarette bill ever offered to the legislature is that from Mr. Savage, of Philadelphia, offered in the house last week.

There is a law at present on the statute books which provides a penalty for anyone who gives or sells cigarettes to any person under twenty-one years of age, but the Savage bill would abolish the cigarette in Pennsylvania. It holds that "it shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, upon any pretence or by any device, to manufacture, sell, exchange, dispose or give away, or keep for sale, any cigarettes, cigarette papers, cigarette wrappers or any paper made or prepared for the purpose of being filled with tobacco for smoking, or keeping, or owning or being in any way connected, concerned, engaged or employed in handling or keeping any such cigarettes, cigarette wrappers or cigarette papers.'

A violation of the act is a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than $20 or more than $100. The act does not apply to the sale of jobbers doing interstate business with customers outside of the State.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HUMPHREYS'
Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

BOOK MAILED FREE.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFF[illegible]MBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAS[illegible]NG as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:18 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:30 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2.43, 6.30 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7 50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.30 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m. 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 7:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7.25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 15, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays, 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.20 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until Further Notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sunday at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00

A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
8-24mo. Norwalk Conn.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	*6 45	†10 00	†1.50	*5 27
Cameron	6 56	.....	12 41	15[illegible]
Danville	7 06	10 19	2 11	5 4
Catawissa	7 19	10 32	2 23	5 1[illegible]
Rupert	7 24	10 37	2 29	6 [illegible]
Bloomsburg	7 31	10 43	2 35	6 4[illegible]
Espy	7 36	10 48	2 40	10 1[illegible]
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 53	12 46	16 [illegible]
Willow Grove	f7 45	.....	12 50	.....
Briarcreek	7 48	.....	12 53	16 [illegible]
Berwick	7 54	11 02	2 58	6 3[illegible]
Beach Haven	8 00	11 07	3 03	6 3[illegible]
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 12	3 09	f6 47
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	8 30	.....	3 31	7 09
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 38	7 16
Avondale	8 40	.....	3 42	7 20
Plymouth	8 44	11 47	3 47	7 26
Plymouth Junction	8 47	.....	3 52	.....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	11 58	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	f9 00	.....	4 07	.....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 11	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	.....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	.....	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 26	.....	4 39	8 10
Taylor	9 32	.....	†4 40	8 17
SCRANTON	*9 40	†2 35	4 50	*8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 49
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 07
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	.....	.....	f2 31	.....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 33	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	.....	2 54	.....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	f11 54	3 30	f8 09
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	.....	12 12	f3 50	.....
Willow Grove	.....	.....	f3 54	f8 29
Lime Ridge	f8 33	12 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	.....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 53	12 38	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 33	9 10
Cameron	9 14	†1 01	†4 43	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	†4 56	9 25
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. f Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 08
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 52	7 08
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 16
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f10 10	3 47	7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	17 12	f4 47	f11 00	.....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 58
Coles Creek	f6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4[illegible]	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 56
Bloom. Main St	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily § Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
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Nasal CATARRH
In all its stages.
Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

A BEAUTIFUL FACE
Send stamp for Particulars and Testimonials of the remedy that clears the Complexion, Removes Skin Imperfections, Makes New Blood and Improves the Health. If you take
BEAUTYSKIN
beneficial results are guaranteed or money refunded.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.,
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000. Undivided Profits $30.000. Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

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E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

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E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.

All communications should be addressed

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1907

CREASY FAVORS A SCHOOL COMMISSION

Democratic Floor Leader Believes State's Educational System Needs Revision Throughout and That the Standard Should Be Raised.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

The public school system of Pennsylvania is receiving considerable attention from members of the Legislature. The fact that the Keystone State stands nineteenth in educational standard is commented by almost every legislator. They declare it to be an outrage and have pride enough to urge that it should stand first.

Already several measures have been introduced to improve the school system, and there are many others to follow. However, it is believed that too many laws practically makes them all useless. To get at the very bottom of the matter, "Farmer" Creasy, of Columbia County, the Democratic floor leader of the House, who has given school matters considerable study, believes that the Legislature should provide a commission to go into the school system of the State and learn what is needed to raise the standard.

The commission he would have composed of the most prominent educators of the State, and they should be given power to examine the systems which have placed other States in the van of Pennsylvania. They would be required to report to the next Legislature with recommendations for laws to wipe out all existing school measures and reorganize the entire system.

Representative John W. Carson, of Beaver Falls, is also an advocate of better school system. He has a measure providing for a uniform system of examination for applicants for teachers' positions, which he will introduce later. The bill directs the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare a uniform system of examination which shall be operative in every county of the State.

Another bill along this line is being prepared by Representative M. H. Shannon, of Luzerne County. His measure will provide that the Courts shall have the power to appoint a board of commissioners to examine teachers.

It is said that in many counties the school directors control the actions of the county superintendents in granting certificates, and relatives of directors are given preference and the examinations prepared to suit their ability. It is also charged that many school directors in the State have grown rich selling teachers' certificates. This and the Carson bill would be aimed to break up this practice.

A short bill has been introduced in the State Senate having for its object to limit the places wherein the sessions of the Superior court shall be held and placing Scranton and Williamsport outside the circuit of the court. The amendment in the bill provides that the court shall meet only in Phitadelphia, Pittsburg and Harrisburg once a year. There will be a vigorous opposition to the measure.

REMINISCENCES.

A Glance at the Customs and Pleasures of Former Days.

As I am just emerging from a long and serious siege of Bright's disease, which rendered me unconscious, or delirious most of the time for nearly six weeks, and now, while in a state of convalescence, I feel in a mood to search the archives of memory for the simplicity of family life in my youth, as compared with family life at the present day. This was before the irresistible tide of progression and invention swept so forcibly over the whole country and rendered life so strenuous that the whole business world is on the verge of nervous prostration.

Then the habitations of the people were of the simplest and plainest kind, and ventilation was so spontaneous that the people never lacked for fresh air in their homes. Most every home was blest with a large family of children and to feed and clothe them taxed every energy of the parents, as nearly all clothing was home spun and home made. The children were shod in the winter with heavy cowhide shoes, while in the summer it was the "barefoot boy" and barefoot girl.

Most every family fattened from seven to eight porkers, weighing from two to three hundred each, and when butchering time came, they were killed and salted down for the year's provision of meat, and the delicious sausage they made by the washtub full, some of which was salted down, some hung up to dry, and some smoked.

Ah! when the good house wife had her frying pan full of meat over the chimney fire, and the griddle hanging from the crane, baking the delicious buckwheat cakes, and the coffee pot steaming with boiling coffee, all this in preparation, while the hungry children waited for the stack of buckwheat cakes and hog sop to be carried on the table with the steaming coffee, to satisfy their appetite which was intensified by the smell of the palatable viands, while roasting and frying.

This was not the experience of one family only, but it was the rule of the day and the custom of the people.

Now we will take a peep at the country cross-roads school. There did not only come the little urchins of ten or twelve summers, but all the young men and women until the little school house was crammed with fifty and sixty scholars. Now be it remembered, the text books were also few and of the simplest kind, while the master usually had not mastered all of these. Of course, the facilities for gaining knowledge were few and limited, the boys and girls could not make much progress under the circumstances, especially when the master was not very far in advance of them.

Still another thought in consideration is this: The health of the people, young and old, was far superior to that of the present day. Was not the simple and plain life and habits of the people more conducive to health than is the strenuous life with increased comforts and luxuries which the people enjoy at the present day?

At that time, as I recollect it, there were only three physicians from Orangeville to Shickshinny and between the Knob and North mountains, and these were Dr. Fullmer of Benton, Dr. Barrett of Cambra and a Dr. at Town Hill

I remember calling Dr. Barrett on a professional visit when a young man, and who came a distance of five miles, and when I asked; "What is the bill," he answered, "one dollar."

At that day the flouring or grist mills were run by wooden cogged machinery and wooden shafting, then later by cast iron cog machinery whereas now they are run by belting.

It may be urged that the people in the time I refer to, by reason of incessant labor, necessitated by the clearing up of the forests into beautiful and productive farms, in addition to making provisions for the comfort and happiness of their families through the preparation of the various fibers, through home manufactured cloth in sufficient quantity to clothe their families, all of which was accomplished by rude farm implements and imperfect machinery, or machinery that only partially did the work for which it was intended; that by reason of all these inconveniences that the people were slaves, without any hope of ever gaining freedom.

Ah! they only performed loving duties which were a pleasure, and not irksome, for the sake of the loved ones depending upon them for the comforts of life. But again it may be urged that the people, old and young, had no recreation nor social enjoyments. You should have seen the people of a neighborhood make a bee, or spell of any kind, and without exception they turned in and helped each other clear the land of stone and rubbish, or whatever job was to be done. But along with these things went the bottle to stimulate the weary and fatigued, and to renew them to further energy.

But again, in those days there were hardly any, if any churches. The people of all denominations worshiped in school houses and strange to say, at every service the school houses were crowded to the wall. Many spirited revivals have I witnessed during protracted meeting held therein.

But for social enjoyment, the winter season afforded many opportunities which the farmers and their families improved to the utmost. During the seasons of good sleighing the farmers would hitch their horses to the big sleds, and with large strings of bells encircling the horses, several familes would crowd into the sleds and a happier and merrier set of people could never be found in any age, and they would drive four and five miles to some friend's, and spend the night in the most social enjoyment imaginable.

The music of the sleigh bells could be heard on a still wintry night, in almost every direction for miles around. I really love to reflect upon these days of simplicity, honesty, and good will, among the people, though rude and hard the way of making a living.

J. C. WENNER.

Why Refer to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We tell them all about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Ask your own doctor.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Bill Affects Judges' Pay.

Ten Dollars a Day for Sitting in Other Districts

When the judges' salary bill was passed in the session of 1903 there was a provision that judges should receive no compensation, except traveling expenses, for holding court in other districts to which they might be called. Previous to that they got $10 a day for services in other districts, and one judge was known to draw from the State treasury nearly $2,000 a year for sitting in outside districts. By a bill introduced by Senator Langfitt, of Allegheny, the practice of paying itinerant judges is to be revived. It authorizes the chief justice of the Supreme Court, at the request of any court or bar association, to designate a judge to sit in court of a district other than his own. The judge so assigned shall be entitled to receive in addition to his salary his actual expenses and $10 per day, which shall be paid out the State treasury.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

New Bills Introduced.

Relating to Public Schools, Barbers and Social Clubs.

Senator Miller, of Bedford has introduced a joint resolution in the state senate for the appointment by the Governor of a commission for the purpose of amending, revising and collecting the laws touching upon the public schools and for the further purpose of suggesting new legislation for the welfare of the schools. The Governor is to appoint seven competent citizens, of whom the State Superintendent of Public Instruction ex officio shall be one, as commissioners. It will be the duty of commissioners to collate and reduce into one act all the acts and statutes relating to public schools and arrange the same systematically under proper titles, divisions and sections, to omit in such revisions all acts that have been repealed or supplied by subsequent acts or which have expired and to prepare and submit such bills to the next Legislature as they shall deem necessary to make the public schools more comprehensive, efficient and adapted to the needs of its citizens.

Senator Kline, of Allegheny, believes that the State board of barber examiners should be established, consisting of five skilled barbers, to be appointed by the Governor, who must have had ten years practical experience. With this end in view, he has introduced a bill. Under its provisions no persons shall follow the occupation of barbering without having obtained a certificate of competency. A person engaged in the business three years or more shall be known as a practical barber, and less than three years shall be considered an apprentice. Each applicant for registration and certificate of license is charged a fee not exceeding $5. The apprentice fee is fifty cents. The board shall have the power to evoke any certificate on account of conviction of a crime; habitual drunkenness for six months immediately preceding the filing of a charge; gross incompetency and the unsanitary condition of the barber shop.

If a bill introduced by Senator Herbst, of Berks County, become a law, every social club dispensing any alcoholic or malt liquors to its members shall before so doing take out a license from the Count Treasurer, which shall be good for three months from its date of issuance and no longer.

For every such license there shall at the time of its issuance be paid to the County Treasurer a sum equal to one-fourth of the retail liquor venders licensed by the Court of Quarter Sessions in the city, borough or township where the club is located.

Any social club at which any such liquors are dispensed without such license in full force at the time shall be deemed a public nuisance and abatable as such, and all persons concerned in its maintenance or operation shall be liable to indictment for maintaining a public nuisance and upon conviction shall be subject to the same penalties as upon conviction for selling liquor without a license.

No license obtained under the act shall authorize the dispensing or selling of any such liquors to persons not members of the social club licensed, nor to minors, nor to persons of intemperate habits or visibly affected by drink, but any person concerned in dispensing or selling such liquors to any person of the classes aforesaid shall be guilty of misdemeanor and upon indictment and conviction punishable in the same manner as for selling liquor without license.

Wolverton Declines to Serve.

Offered Position of Senior Counsel for Capitol Investigation.

Senator S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, who was offered the position of senior counsel for the capitol investigation committee, has declined to serve.

Mr. Wolverton was in consultation with Governor Stuart on Friday, and returned to his home in Sunbury without accepting. On Saturday he communicated with the governor to the effect that he would not accept the appointment, stating that he was unable to leave his business to attend the hearings of the committee.

TOWNSEND'S MOVING SALE STILL CONTINUES

BIGGER BARGAINS EVERY DAY!

WE MOVE IN TWO MONTHS.

TOWNSEND

The February Linen Sale!

Our Annual Sale of Linen is now on. We promise you that there's enough linen here to stock a dozen ordinary stores; that we bought the bulk of it before the present high prices (for linens have jumped sky high); that we have not advanced our regular price, and that our regular

Prices Are Slaughtered for This Sale

THE BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

Our 50 cent Mercerized Damask reduced to				45 cents
Our 89 cent	"	"	"	69 cents
Our 70 cent	"	"	"	59 cents
Our $1	"	"	"	85 cents
Regular 25 cent bleached linens reduced to				19 cents
" 50 cent	"	"	"	39 cents
" 60 cent	"	"	"	49 cents
" 65 cent	"	"	"	52½ cents
" 75 cent	"	"	"	65 cents
" 85 cent	"	"	"	72½ cents
" 1.00	"	"	"	85 cents
" 1.25	"	"	"	1.00
" 1.50	"	"	"	1.25
" 1.75	"	"	"	1.49
" 2.25	"	"	"	1.75
" 2.50	"	"	"	2.00
" 2.75	"	"	"	2.25

The Unbleached Table Linens are all reduced proportionately.

NAPKINS REDUCED.

$1.50 Napkins for			$1.25
1.75	"	"	1.50
3.00	"	"	2.50

TOWELS and TOWELINGS. There are bargains galore in towels and toweling—be here early. The 25c kind 21c a pair. The 30c kind (extra large) 25c pair. The $1.00 kind for 78c a pair.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.

The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

EVANS' SHOE STORE.

We are Headquarters for

Useful X Mas Presents.

Men's Christmas Slippers in alll leather and velvets,

PRICE, 50 cts to $2.00.

Women's Fur Trimmed Felt Slippers with flexible leather soles.

PRICE, $1.00 to $1.50.

Colors Black, Red and Drab.

Full line of Children's slippers and shoes for Christmas.

The Progressive Shoe Store

Chas. M. Evans

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Cheap Clubbing Offer.

We have arranged to supply some excellent literature at a very low price. They are the following:

COLUMBIAN and *American Farmer* - - - $1.00
Regular price $1.50.

COLUMBIAN and New York Thrice a Week *World* $1.50
Regular price $2.00.

COLUMBIAN and *Woman's Home Companion* - $1.50
Regular price $2.00.

The latter is a splendid magazine with a circulation of 600,000. In form it is like the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and is fully equal to it in every respect. Take advantage of this unusual offer now. Don't wait. tf.

Calendar pads for 1907 at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

Supervisors' Blanks.

We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books, tax notices, and daily road reports. Samples sent on application. tf.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied. tf.

Paper napkins and doilies at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

We are prepared to furnish the *Woman's Home Companion* for 50 cents a year when taken with THE COLUMBIAN. The two for only $1.50. Send in your name while the offer lasts. tf.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Phillips, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eyer of Philadelphia, are the parents of a daughter, recently arrived.

Hon. Fred Ikeler was the guest of the Elm Street Methodist Church Bible Class of Scranton, at their reunion held at Hotel Jermyn on Tuesday night.

It Keeps the Feet Warm and Dry.

Ask today for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Chilblains, Swollen, Sweating, Sore, Aching, Damp feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 2-7-1t.

Mrs. J. D. Thomas met with an unfortunate accident last Friday by falling on an icy pavement on Third street and breaking her left arm.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Oviatt have returned from a long wedding tour through the western states. They are residing with the parents of the latter, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. House.

Peter Deitrick is in jail again in Danville, because he got drunk and his bail surrendered him. His case for killing Corkey Jones will be heard by the Supreme Court next month.

To Mothers in This Town.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, making a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for worms. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 2-7-4t

L. C. F. Kshinka of Albany, N. Y. died in that city last week. He was a brother of R. G. F. Kshinka of Briar Creek, and was an old and well known lawyer, and enjoyed a high reputation.

J. Guy Sleppy has accepted a position as stenographer and bookkeeper with Harman & Hassert. His place in the office of the Pennsylvania Railways Advertising Co. has beeen taken by Harry Hartman.

The heaviest snow fall of the season occurred on Tuesday morning, when about a foot of snow came down. Traffic on the trolleys was delayed but little as the snow was easily removed from the tracks by the sweepers.

Mrs. Anna Culp died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Lee, in Mt. Pleasant township, on Tuesday morning, aged 86 years. She was a sister of Mrs. Isaiah Bower and Mrs. Freas Fowler of Berwick, and Mrs. Geo. Beam.

A thrilling serial story appears in every issue of "*The Daily Press*" It is one of many good features. All the news and departments worth while are adequately treated in "*The Press.*" Buy "*The Press*" every day. It insures your getting the best newspaper.

Send Your Cattle and Horse Hides

To the CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., and have them converted into coats, robes, rugs, gloves and mittens; better and cheaper goods than you can buy. Never mind the distance, "Crosby pays the freight." See our new illustrated catalogue page 18. If interested send for it. 1-17-4t.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. has announced that it will abandon Harvey's Lake the coming summer, so far as running excursions there is concerned. This step is taken because of the burning of the big dancing pavilion and the additional reason that the running of excursion trains to the lake has not been very profitable for two or three years past. It is said that the company will devote its efforts to booming Lake Carey, to which resort most of the excursions which have heretofore gone to Harvey's Lake will be run. The announcement of the abandonment of Harvey's Lake came as a great blow to those who have money invested in buildings and amusement devices at the lake, as well as the hotel men and steamboat companies, as the excursions were the main source of revenue for these concerns—*Dallas Post.*

Farmer's Institutes.

The farmers of this county will be interested to learn that there will be held this year a series of Farmers' Institutes at Benton, February 18 and 19; at Berwick Feb. 20 and 21; and at Roaringcreek, Feb. 22 and 23.

A number of instructors from other parts of the State will be present to join with the farmers of this locality in the discussion of topics relative to agriculture. These meetings are free and open to all, and we have no doubt the farmers of this county will avail themselves of the advantages to be gained by attending these meetings.

To the Voters of Bloomsburg.

I am a candidate for a second term as School Director. I trust I have discharged my duties faithfully, and of this I am willing that the teachers and patrons of the schools shall be the judges. If elected to succeed myself, I shall do my utmost to advance the cause of education in our schools. Feeling I have earned a second term, I respectfully solicit your votes.

2t FRED B. HARTMAN

KELLOGG-HAINES SINGING PARTY

The Kellogg-Haines Singing Party appeared before an audience of 700 at the Chicago Beach Hotel one evening last week, and last Saturday evening they gave a private concert here. They gave such excellent satisfaction that they have been requested to appear again.—Burlington, Wis., *Free Press.*

Normal Auditorium Feb. 8. Admission 50 cents.

Danville Wants Firemen.

The Danville fire department will probably try to get the next Six-County Firemen's Convention. Dunmore is also after the convention and it may be that one of the towns, either Shamokin or Sunbury, will also try to get the convention for 1908. Should the Danville delegation fail this year, an attempt will be made to get it next year.

H. W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

[illegible] Building.

Origin of Valentines.

Happy Custom Has Been Traced to Rome.

A fact in natural history, to wit, that birds in Southern Europe pair about the middle of February, is said to have inspired a custom of the ancient Romans to which the origin of the modern valentine can undoubtedly be traced. At the feast of the Lupercalia, held in honor of the great god Pan, the names of the virgin daughters of Rome were put in a box and drawn therefrom by the young men. Each youth was bound to offer a gift to the maiden who fell to his lot, and to make her his partner during the time of the feast.

How this secular custom became allied to the name of a saint is altogether a different matter, says The Housekeeper. St. Valentine was a Bishop of Rome during the third century. He is said to have been of very amiable nature and most eloquent of speech, wherefore he was very successful in converting the pagan Romans to Christianity. Marcus Aurelius was then Emperor, a relentless persecutor of the Christians, and by his order the Bishop was beheaded. The date of his death was February 14, 270 A. D. We find the statement in Archbishop Wheatley's "Illustrations of the Book of Common Prayer" that "St. Valentine was a man of admirable parts and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing valentines upon his festival took its rise from thence." But probably the connection of name is wholly due to a coincidence of date. When the saint's name was placed in the church calandar the day of his death was made a festival to offset that of the Lupercalia, on the 15th. In Allen Butler's "Lives of the Saints" we read that the zealous Christian fathers tried to substitute the names of saints for those of girls in the lottery game, but without success. So the "valentine" custom spread from Rome through Europe to Great Britain, always in high favor, and later, in the form of sending tender missives, came to America and down to the present time.

OPINIONS HANDED DOWN.

Judge Evans filed opinions in the following cases on Monday:

Mary A. Tucker vs. American Car & Foundry Co. Verdict, $6000 for plaintiff. The following order was made:

"Now, Feb. 4, 1907 upon and after due consideration the defendant's motion for judgment non obstante veredicto is denied and judgment is directed to be entered on the verdict in favor of the plaintiff on payment of the fee"

Overseers of the Poor of Jordan township vs. Overseers of the Poor of Pine township, order of removal affirmed.

Petition of Clark Christian for private road in Madison township. Exception overruled and petition for review dismissed, and the report of the viewers confirmed absolutely.

WHEELMEN WILL BANQUET.

On February 22nd, the members of the Wheelmen Club will hold their second annual banquet at the Central Hotel. The committee having the matter in charge are Gerald Gross, Lewis Moyer and Louis Buckalew. Geo. E. Elwell has accepted an invitation to again act as toast master. The selection of speakers has not yet been fully completed.

DEED FOR HOSPITAL.

The heirs of Joseph Ratti have executed and delivered a deed for the Hospital property. The document was received by F. G. Yorks Wednesday, and at once handed to A. Z. Schoch, President of the corporation. The deed is dated Jan. 31, 1907, and was executed by Richard F. Dwight, attorney in fact for Luigi and Teresa Ratti.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

LIBRARY BENEFIT.

Don't forget the lunch at the Midway this Thursday evening. A plate of mixed sandwiches—ham, onion or cheese or all of one kind—will be served for five cents; beans, 5 cents; coffee, 5 cents; chocolate, 5 cents; also home-made pies.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wireless For Moving Trains

A New Safeguard Against Collisions Seems Assured.

In a short time, if predictions based on tests regarded as successful, come true, limited express trains will be fast-moving wireless telegraph stations, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Messages will flash back and forth between cities and trains traveling fifty and sixty miles an hour. Passengers being whirled from one city to another, will be kept in constant touch with both. The important news of the world will be hurled through the air across the prairies and bulletined in the trains, and the passengers will know what is going on almost the instant that it is known in the cities. The business man will be able to know the opening market and stock quotations only a few minutes later than he would learn them from the ticker in his office. He will be able to receive private messages from his associates in business and give instructions to them by wireless telegraph almost as quickly as he could by telephone if he were at home. By the same wireless means the danger of collisions between trains, it is promised, will be reduced to a minimum. Ahead of each train will travel wireless signals of its approach, giving warnings to the engineer of other trains. No matter now fast the engine may leap over the rails, faster will leap ahead the wireless flashes, ringing danger signals in the cabs of other engines which will send back answering signals telling of the proximity of danger. The promise of these things is contained in the results of tests being conducted by officials of a wireless telegraph company, in co-operation with the officials of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company.

They have demonstrated, the interested officials say, that the vertical wireless towers can be dispensed with and horizontal receiving wires substituted; that messages can be sent from and received on trains traveling at maximum speed, and that the grounded circuit is efficient under those conditions. And these things are practically all that are necessary, the experts say, to insure successful wireless communication with trains all along the way from St. Louis to Chicago and successful operation of wireless warning signals ahead of flying locomotives.

In the first experiment the wire designed to catch the message and transmit it to the instrument in the drawing-room was stretched lengthwise along the roofs of the six cars constituting the train. That day there was nothing sent but signals. The wire caught them, and those working gained confidence. The next day the wire was stretched inside the cars along the bell rope. Messages sent from St. Louis and Chicago found their way into the train and were caught by the wire and transmitted to the receiving apparatus in the drawing-room, which ticked them off to the operator with perfect distinctness. Not only was the arrangement of the wires experimental and in the nature of a make-shift, but the current was grounded in the most crude manner, a wire being merely passed out through a window and attached to the track.

Provision will be made for installing the service on a new train which is to be put into commission in July. A booth will be arranged in the rear car, the wires will be strung some distance above the top of the cars and a more perfect ground return will be obtained by probably using a sliding shoe on the rail.

Range Cattle All Destroyed.

Below Zero for Forty Days in Montana and North Dakota.

The reports received from Montana and North Dakota show that the destruction of range cattle is complete. For more than forty days the thermometer has been below zero over a large area, and this morning a fall of from fifteen to twenty degrees was reported with a wind which blew from fifty to sixty miles an hour. Four days ago cattlemen from that section of the country reported that 80 per cent. of the cattle had been destroyed.

The graver fear there is that the blizzard may be followed by a loss of life, as the section of the country where the cold is most severe and the wind the strongest is the same from which a fuel shortage is reported.

It is said at the Weather Bureau that all records had been broken for continuously low theomometrical readings for any section of country heretofore considered available for husbandry or cattle raising.

Big Reductions

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PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

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ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

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BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

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For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year $1.00
The Columbian per year $1.00
Total per year $2.00
Our Price $1.50

COSMOPOLITAN

No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

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THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

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.....

JAPAN NOT GOING TO WAR

Has Never Thought of it With Us Says Foreign Minister Hayashi.

OWES AMERICA MUCH

Tokio Laughs at Ultimatum Story—Kaneko Says Public Men Know Limits of Federal Power—Japan Consider U. S. and England Her Sureties Among Nations.

Tokio, Feb. 7.—The telegaph from London reporting newspaper talk of a possible war between Japan and the United States, and that Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, had handed Secretary of State Root an ultimatum, are received here with laughter, says the New York Sun.

The entire absence of warlike feeling in Japan is explained by Baron Kaneko, formerly Special Envoy to United States, who said:

"The Japanese understand America better than the Americans understand Japan. A great majority of the men holding public positions here were educated by American instructors and have long studied American institutions. Now, through the press and otherwise they are helping the people to appreciate the difficulty the Federal Government lies under in controlling the action of the individual States.

"Bushido's, Japan's moral system insists that a finger shall never be raised against a benefactor. Japan owes her position among the Powers to America.

"In the matter of the Chinese and Russian wars, condition were different. Even then Japan yielded point after point in order to avoid war. Those governments, she knew, were hostile. The American Government and people, with England, are Japan's best friends. War is unthinkable."

Marquis Ito said that, not even excepting the late war with Russia, the greatest modern achievefent of Japan was securing a revision of treatiea that resulted in the admittance of Japan among the civilized Powers. It was not likely that another nation not Christian was ever so admitted, enabled this.

Conitnuing M. Yokoi said: "War with America would destroy the Anglo-Japanese alliance and Germany would step in, intriguing for a Far Eastern position. Japan would be completely isolated. She realizes that America and England are her sureties among the Powers. If Great Britain could not afford to remain isolated it would be suicidal for Japanese statesmen to endanger Japan's alliance with her or to alienate American sympathy."

CHURCH GETS MINER'S MONEY.

Courts Hold That Missionary's Gold Find Belongs to His Employers.

Abilene, Kan., Feb. 7.—Judgment for $260,000 against Peter Anderson, once a farmer boy of this county, who fifteen years ago went to the Klondike as a missionary and came back worth half a million dollars, was entered in the District Court here in favor of the Swedish Mission Society.

Anderson was sent to the Klondike by the society and in the gold rush left the mission work and went to mining. His first year's profit was more than $100,000. After his return he liberally endowed a Swedish hospital in Chicago and purchased 200 acres in this county, which he gave to his parents and to his wife.

The society set up the claim that as he was its missionary his gold find belonged to it.

The courts of Illinois gave a judgment for $260,000, which has been entered here in order to attach the land in this county.

Anderson is living in Chicago and has a large income from his mines.

Service Pensions Voted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—By a vote of 196 to 20 the House passed the Service Pension bill, which passed the Senate January 15, increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors of the civil war and the war with Mexico.

The bill provides that persons sixty-two years old shall receive $12 per month; seventy $16, and seventy-five years, $20. The pensions will begin from the date of filing the application.

Men to Wear Purple.

London, Feb. 6.—According to the tailoring journal Men's Wear purple will be the fashionable color for men's holiday and lounging suits this summer.

Clothing of such a color will only be within the means of those to whom expense is of little concen, because the color is so bright and subtle that in cloths of ordinary quality the sun will turn it to ugliness in a few hours

Smith Succeeds R. A. Alger.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 7.—Representative William Alden Smith was elected by the Legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Senator R. A. Alger, who died suddenly in Washington. Smith had already been elected as Senator Alger's successor at the expiration of his term on March 4.

A Church Without a Creed.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Danforth Congregational Church, under lead of its pastor, the Rev. P. P. Warner, has decided to become non-sectarian, non-doctrinal and non-creedal. The creed has been dropped from the services and the communion service will be. The new church, says the rector, is an organization for moral and ethical training, with no theological basis. It has 600 members.

FIRST AMERICAN ROTHSCHILD.

Senator Guggenheim Deserts a Business Career for Politics.

Guggenheim.

Little more than half a century ago the name was unknown in the United States.

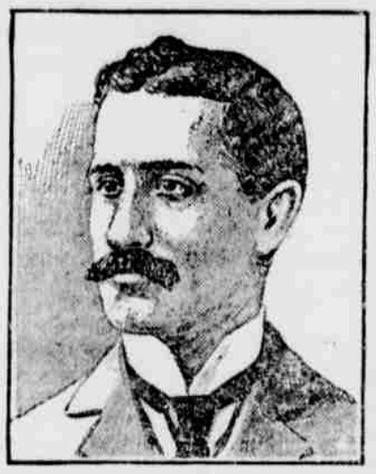
Now seven brothers, all millionaires, the greatest money earning family this country has ever known, are making the name famous, and one of them, Simon Guggenheim, is in the United States Senate, replacing Senator Patterson of Colorado.

Simon will be the first member of the famous New York family to desert business for a public career. None of the others have had similar aspirations, says the Denver Post.

Their father, brave old Meyer Guggenheim, who came to the United States an immigrant, and peddled shoe polish on the street in order to make a living, first for himself, then for his wife and increasing family, knew only business and philanthropy, and trained his sons along the same line. All were unfailingly loyal to a commercial life till Simon's break in Colorado.

Simon was a good mixer. In spite of his trust affiliations he found himself so popular in a short time that public office was actually pursuing him.

It is folly to say that his success resulted from money alone. A Rockefeller, for example, could spend probably every dollar of his fortune in the State and not be elected to the humbiest of offices. Mr. Guggenheim knew how to meet the people. He did not shut himself up



Simon Guggenheim.

in gloomy grandeur as do many other men of affairs. In the evening he was usually to be found in the lobby of the Grand Palace Hotel talking theater, sport or politics with his friends.

When he went to the various mining camps of the State, and came face to face with the miners, his judgment was equally good. If the blunt men of the pick and shovel asked him uncomfortable questions about the trust he was prompt to answer, and when he came in contact with a genuine grievance was quick to remedy it.

His use of his money was lavish. In honor of the birth of his son he presented the $50,000 Guggenheim Hall to Colorado School of Mines, at Golden, and when he found out that the college did not have the means to equip it he promptly gave another $50,000 for this purpose.

In 1896, when the Colorado Republicans, led by Teller, walked out of the National convention that nominated McKinley, Guggenheim was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket of the Silver Republicans. Two years later he was offered the nomination for Governor. In both cases he was certain of election, for not a corporal's guard could have been mustered against the silver ticket, but he refused both times, saying that he had no ambition for a political life.

In the recent Republican landslide in Colorado it was undestood that if a Republican Legislature was chosen Guggenheim should be the Senator. The triumph was overwhelming, a majority of forty-four being returned. No man not elected was ever more certain of wearing the toga than Guggenheim is.

But while Simon's shift to the white light of Washington may make the name Guggenheim commoner in the public prints, it cannot add much to the marvellous record already achieved by the seven sons of Meyer.

Not long ago Wall street rang with the wonderful story of how the "American Rothschilds" as they are called, had voluntarily shouldered a loss of $1,500,000, dropped in Nipissing Cobalt, rather than permit outsiders, who had joined them in exploiting the property, to suffer .

There was no compulsion whatever that the firm should suffer this loss. Had there been a profit they would have been compelled to pay the outside investors their share. Consequently a division of the losses would have seemed equally fair.

But the brothers took the loss, because they wanted to live up to the precept laid down by their father, the late Meyer, who died in Palm Beach in 1905.

His business motto was:

"Get money, but don't try to do it by walking over the graves of your fellowmen."

The Guggenheims make the proud boast that no outsider who joined in one of their ventures ever lost a dollar. They were willing to sustain the dropping of the million and a half in order to keep that record intact.

This deference to every law laid down by the father is one of the notable things about a notable family.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

The starting of a strong movement for the revival of cock fighting in Cuba, chronicled in a cable from Havana, is regarded as another proof of the need of an American protectorate.

Attorney General Jackson has been sued for divorce by his wife.

Otto Kelsey, New York, State Superintendent of Insurance, may refuse to obey Governor Hughes' request to resign.

Lord Charles Beresford declared on his arrival in New York City that he did not think there was any probability of war between the United States and Japan.

With a view to giving the federal Treasury relief, the Senate Finance Committee is planning conservative legislation.

Washington was greatly interested in a call of Thomas P. Ryan on President Roosevelt, the purpose of which was not stated.

Widely different interpretations are given by Cubans to the order increasing the strength of the rural guards of the island.

Californians expect the coming conference of San Francisco officials with President Roosevelt will put an end to the Japanese incident.

Investigation of the 'shooting up'" of Brownsville, Texas, and the discharge of negro soldiers was begun by the Senate Military Committee.

Charges of grave errors in the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made by Charles S. Hanks and George W. Harriman, were declared unfounded by President Roosevelt.

Attorney General Bonaparte intervened in suit of poor negro woman against the Illinois Central Railroad, hoping to prevnt the Employers' Liability law from being declared unconstitutional.

Resolution for investigation of dealings in cotton by the exchanges passed the House of Representatives.

Harry Thaw's defence was shown at the opening of his case to be hereditay insanity and epilepsy.

Mrs. Simpson, wife of Dr. J. W. Simpson of Long Isand, was the chief witness against him at the trial for the murder of his father-in-law.

Wife of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire was taken suddenly ill at Belasco Theater in Washington and died on the way to a hospital.

For the first time in history Indians were defended by one of their own race—Senator Curtis, of Kansas,—in the United States Senate.

All big battleships have become the accepted type in the American history.

William G. Nixon, of Boston, accused John M. Murphy, of Philadelphia, of obtaining $1,100,000 stock in exchange for an empty tin box.

John F. Dryden announced his withdrawal from the Senatorship fight in New Jersey because of illness.

Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture defended the new pure food law.

The House will pass the Senate bill granting service pensions to veterans of the war with Mexico and the civil war.

The cotton inquiry conducted by Senate Committee of Fifty-third Congress found that dealing in futures was disastrous to the cotton industry and that Congress had power to prohibit it.

The State Superintendent of Insurance has finished his annual report, declaring that the laws passed since the Armstrong investigation insure safe methods in the future.

Admiral Robley D. Evans suggested that the government seize all the anthracite coal lands, to supply smokeless fuel for the navy.

The health officer at New Haven, Conn., has warned the people of that city to stop kissing—at least temporarily—on account of the prevalence of grip, diphtheria, pneumonia and other diseases.

Representative James W. Wadsworth defended the meat inspection bill in Congress as answering the President's attack on him last June.

William Haase, defendant at a Baltimore arson trial, says he was hypnotized by a detective into signing a confession, and alienists testify that such a thing may have been done.

Senator Carter, of Montana, bitterly denounced as "oppressive and cruel" Secretary Hitchcock's public land policy.

President Roosevelt will not urge Congress to pass additional railroad legislation until the Sixtieth Congress meets.

Settlement in the suit of the Bay State Gas Company against H. H. Rogers has been agreed to, the latter to pay the gas company $1,500,000.

Health authorities in Cuba started a crusade to prevent the spread of smallpox.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Comte Henry de La Vaulx made his two hundred and first ascent since he began his career as an aeronaut, sailing over the famous terrace of St. Germain, says a despatch.

Scenes of disorder in the Persian Assembly are reported in a despatch from Teheran.

On the basis of the official returns of the Russian elections thus far a majority of those elected to the Douma are oppositional.

German socialists have lost thirty-eight more seats in the Reichstag on second ballots.

Persia's Assembly opposes the idea of a foreigner being a Cabinet Minister, according to a despatch from Teheran.

King Edward visited President Fallieres at the Elysee Palace, in Paris.

The presence of the police alone prevented a riot at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Paris, where the French Apostolic Church was inaugurated with the aid of Archbishop Vilatte, head of the independent Catholic movement in the United States.

In the French Chamber of Deputies Mr. Clemenceau, Premier, declared the bishops' proposal for perpetual leases of churches was unacceptable.

Differences of opinon between M. Clemenceau, French Premier, and M. Briand, Minister of Education, over the Bishops' proposals may wreck the Cabinet.

M. Guldema, governor of the political prison on Vasili Ostroff in St. Petersburg, was shot and killed by a youth of eighteen, who escaped.

SPORTING NEWS.

H. L. Doherty, English lawn tennis champion, will defend his title, and he and his brother intend visiting this country soon.

The auxiliary three-masted yacht building in South Boston for Henry W. Putnam, Jr., N. Y. Y. C., is 168 feet over all and 140 feet on the water line.

Sabine Roller, a home bred smooth fox terrier, has been purchased by the British expert, George Raper, of Gomersal, England, and sails for Liverpool after the New York and Boston shows.

The return German-American match for yachts of the Sonder class will be sailed at Kiel, begining August 15, for the German Emperor's Cup.

Monument for Murdderess.

Rutland, Vt., Feb. 6.—The grave of Mrs. Mary Rogers, who was hanged at Windsor, December 8, 1905, for the murder of her husband at Bennington in 1902, is to be marked by a $600 monument. The donor is a wealthy Vermont woman who was greatly interested in the fight for Mrs. Rogers life on the eve of her hanging.

Drank Skim Milk and Lived.

Winsted, Conn., Feb. 4.—John Colbert, of Amenia, N. Y., was told by a New York specialist last September that he could not live a month. He tipped the scales at 325. He told the specialist he would fool him, and following the advice of the old family physician, he went on a skim milk diet. He has lost nearly one hundred pounds, and is better than new, he says.

Cures Sleeping Sickness.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Prof. Koch, the eminent German scientist, according to a cable from Central Africa, has discovered a very successful form of treatment for the dreaded disease,

the sleeping sickness, the scourge of that country. It is supposed that the disease is caused by the bite of an insect that infests the rivers and marshy lowlands.

Agrees to Jamestown Loan.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The House by a vote of 110 to 85 concurred in the Senate amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill to lend $1,000,000 to the Jamestown Exhibition, safeguarding the loan by a lien on the gross receipts.

To Increase China's Navy.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 6.—Advices from Pekin state that China is organizing a naval department. Four naval bases will be arranged immediately, and $10,000,000 is to be provided yearly to resuscitate the navy.

Lawyer Dies Pleading Case.

Tunhannock, Pa., Feb. 7.—Oscar Diesheimer, a prominent member of the Wyoming County bar, died suddenly in court, in Montrose.

He rose to object to some testimony offered, and after sitting down dropped his head in his hand and expired almost instantly of apoplexy.

Ninety Minute Earthquake.

London, Feb 6.—Prof. Belar, the seismologist, telepraphs from Laibach that an earthquake lasting ninety minutes occurred 4,687 miles from Laibach. It reached its maximum intensity at 9.26 P. M.

THAW'S COUNSEL AT ODDS

First Medical Expert Summoned Collapses Under Cross Questioning.

JEROME AS ALIENIST

District Attorney Forces Insanity Expert to Admit He Knows Nothing of Tests State Points to as Embodying First Principles—Gleason Angers Colleagues.

New York, Feb. 7.—Following the efforts of John B. Gleason to direct entirely the defense of Harry K. Thaw, on trial for the killing of Stanford White, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, it was said that all the other attorneys in the case had threatened to withdraw, and that Gleason should be rapidly relegated to the background Delphin M. Delmas, famous California lawyer, as well as Clifford W. Hartridge and Daniel O'Reilly, would step out of the case.

A meeting of counsel was immediately held in the Broadway offices of Messrs. Delmas & McPike, and

Mrs. Harry K. Thaw.

John B. Gleason, was retired to the back row. He will be present in court and will advise with the others, but Mr. Delmas will take up the examination of witnesses and Mr. Gleasson will not be heard from.

With the calling of the first witness, the defense entered on the course criticised by associate counsel. The witness was Dr. Charles H. Wiley of Pittsburg, who was presented by Gleason as an alienist and who admitted, after a show of great modesty, that he was a specialist in mental and nervous disorders. Wiley, in answer to a hypothetical question asked by Gleason, said that at the time Thaw shot White the prisoner was insane.

Wiley seemed embarrassed in expressing an expert opinion in answer to a hypothetical question framed by Gleason. The witness, after giving his opinion, admitted his inability to describe what Jerome maintained were "first principles" of the subject, Jerome's cross-examination was spoken of as one of the most brilliant of its kind ever heard in a courtroom.

Jerome's knowledge of mental disorders came as a great surprise to those in the room. The District Attorney did not need to be prompted by any of the experts for the prosecution, for it was evident that he had studied the subject so carefully that it would have been possible for him to have qualified as an expert. Jerome pressed the witness so closely that several times Wiley explained that when he took the witness stand he did not expect toqualify as an expert. He tought that all the defense wanted of him was to tell of an incident in a street car in Pittsburg, in which Thaw got into a fight with the conductor because the defendant insisted on pulling up a blind. When Gleason suddenly put his hypothetical question to the physician it was evident that Dr. Wiley was not eager to reply, but finally he made an answer that caused him four and a half searching hours under the cross-examination of the prosecutor.

Awful Plight of Castaways.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 7.—The steamer Tartar, on the way from Hongkong, ran into a Chinese junk and cut the vessel in two. Some of the crew escaped in a sampan and others were rescued by a boat lowered from the liner, but three men were drowned.

On the way home the steamer rescued three Chinese from a drifting sampan, many miles from the Chinese coast. One dead man was in the boat. The living were nearly dead, their legs and hands having mortified so that it was necessary to amputate them.

Sees Indians Wandering Beggars.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—While the Senate was considering the Indian appropriation bill Mr. McCumber predicted tat within fifteen years every acre of Indian land would have passed into the hands of the white man, and the Indians would be wandering bands of beggars. Their only hope would be to get into Mexico.

MRS. CHADWICK SHAMMING.

Prison Doctor Says That Incarceration Has Agreed with Her.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, who was able to victimize bankers and get big sums, has been unable to deceive the officials at the Ohio Penitentiary here.

For weeks reports have been circulated that the woman was on the brink of a collapse, as the prison life and fare had gradually drained her strength until she was thin and weak. It is thought that Mrs. Chadwick intended to give this impression and then lay her case before President Roosevelt and appeal for a pardon upon the grounds of broken health and chastened spirits.

Mrs. Chadwick has frequently said she could not perform the light tasks assigned to her by the matron of the woman's department. Each time this complain was registered Dr. Thomas was summoned. He always found her condition was good.

Since she has been in the prison Mrs. Chadwick's sole ailment has been indigestion, due to overindulgence in rich foods. Each night a cab brings her a good dinner from a restaurant, which costs, on the average, $2. The bill is paid by her Columbus lawyer. From some source the money flows in upon her and provides luxuries.

GOV. MAGOON'S ARMY DECREE.

All Cuban Citizens Between 21 and 45 Must Serve as Soldiers.

Havana, Cuba, Feb. 6.—Gov. Magoon has issuel a decree prescribing the organization of the new Cuban Army. After quoting the law of September 15, 1906, providing for the increase of the Rural Guard to 10,000 men, and the artillery to 2,000 men, the decree declares that all able-bodied male citizens between 21 and 45 years of age shall constitute the national forces, which shall consist of a permanent army and a force of militia.

The latter is liable only in case of emergency. The permanent army is to be designated "the armed force of the republic." The militia, while in service, is to be the subject to the same discipline as the regular forces. The armed forces, including the enlisted militia, are to be under the sole authority of the Executive.

REACH HAWAII IN UNIFORM.

Many Japanese Arrive—Immigration Likely to Increase.

Honolulu, Feb. 6.—Six hundred Japanese immigrants arrived on the steamer Siberia.

A number of them wore the full uniform of the soldiers of Japan, and two Captains, in addition to being clothed in uniform of their rank, wore war medals. Letters from Japan say that the Japanese Government proposes to increase the number of permits for emigrants to Hawaii. The number had been reduced to 2,000 per month, and then was raised to 2,975 monthly.

It is proposed to increase the number to 4,000 monthly within five or six months.

Chinese Learn of Germany.

Shanghai, China, Feb. 4.—The new Chinese Ambassador to Berlin, Yang Tcheng, has recommended that the Chinese Government send a large number of officers to Germany to study the German arsenal service.

FINANCIAL.

John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, issued a statement explaining his connection with the Randolph-Macon Coal Company and the purchase of $1,000,000 of the company's bonds by the Metropoltan.

Erie Railroad will expend $12,000,000 on electrification of its suburban service.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¾c. per qt.

Butter.			
Creamery, extra	32	@	32½
Firsts	29	@	31
State dairy, fancy	27	@	29
Cheese.			
Fancy	13½	@	14½
Small	13½	@	14½
Part Skims	7½	@	8½
Eggs.			
State and Penn	31	@	32
Western—Firsts	35¼	@	25½
Live Poultry.			
Chickens, per lb			11
Fowls, per lb			13½
Dressed Poultry.			
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	18
Fowls, per lb	8	@	14
Chickens, Phila. lb	20	@	28
Fowls, per lb	6	@	14
Geese, spring, lb	8	@	12
Ducklings, per lb	8	@	12
Fruits—Fresh.			
Apples—Greenings per bbl	$1 50	@	$3 00
King, per bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Ben Davis per bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, L. I., bbl	$1 50	@	$1 75
Cabbages, per 100	2 50	@	4 50
Onions, per bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Carrots, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, prime, cwt	$1 00	@	$1 15
No. 1, per cwt	95	@	1 00
No. 2, per cwt	95	@	1 00
Straw, long rye	65	@	67½
Grain, Etc.			
Flour, Win. pats.	$3 60	@	3 85
Spring pats	4 10	@	4 90
Wheat, No. 1			91¾
No. 2, red			81
Oats, mixed	42		
Clipped white	43	@	45½
Live Stock.			
Beeves, city drs'd	7	@	9
Calves, city drs'd	8	@	14
Country, drs'd	7	@	12½
Sheep, per wct	$3 50	@	$4 50

TO END CONGO HORRORS

American Syndicate Will Stop Atrocities.

CHECK TO LEOPOLD

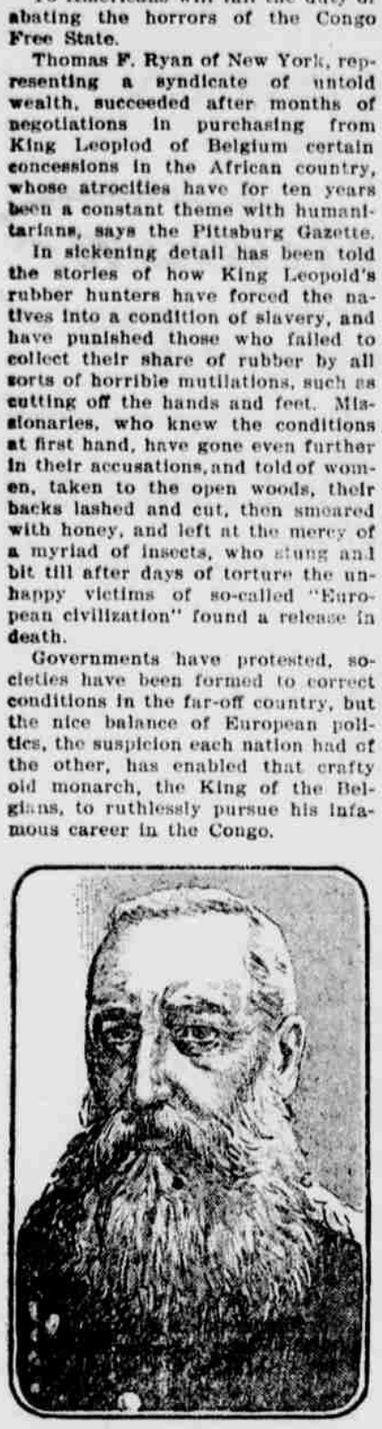
For Years This Sly Belgium Monarch Has Been Clever Enough to Block Investigation by the Powers—His Unloyal Dealing With Stanley, the Explorer.

To Americans will fall the duty of abating the horrors of the Congo Free State.

Thomas F. Ryan of New York, representing a syndicate of untold wealth, succeeded after months of negotiations in purchasing from King Leoplod of Belgium certain concessions in the African country, whose atrocities have for ten years been a constant theme with humanitarians, says the Pittsburg Gazette.

In sickening detail has been told the stories of how King Leopold's rubber hunters have forced the natives into a condition of slavery, and have punished those who failed to collect their share of rubber by all sorts of horrible mutilations, such as cutting off the hands and feet. Missionaries, who knew the conditions at first hand, have gone even further in their accusations, and told of women, taken to the open woods, their backs lashed and cut, then smeared with honey, and left at the mercy of a myriad of insects, who stung and bit till after days of torture the unhappy victims of so-called "European civilization" found a release in death.

Governments have protested, societies have been formed to correct conditions in the far-off country, but the nice balance of European politics, the suspicion each nation had of the other, has enabled that crafty old monarch, the King of the Belgians, to ruthlessly pursue his infamous career in the Congo.



King Leopold of Belgium.

The Congo has been an eyesore to the world for the last seventeen years. Its history is bound up with that of Leopold II., the venerable but rakish King of the Belgians, who makes $5,000,000 a year from the sufferings of the natives, and who many folks say is richer than any man in the world.

Belgian interest in the Congo had its preliminary in 1877, when at one of many conferences held on the neutral ground of the buffer state. "The International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Africa" was formed.

Four years later, when Stanley, an Englishman, crossed Africa and opened up the dark country to the world, Leopold saw his opportunity. He summoned the returned explorer to Belgium. As a result of that visit the "Society for Studies in the Upper Congo" was organized.

The King sent Stanley off to Africa to make treaties with native chieftains, to establish stations and to do what he could to gain a foothold.

The enterprise was pushed with haste and secrecy, but other nations had alert scouts in Africa, and when it became known that Belgium was after a foothold in the Congo other expeditions started. Soon there grew up such a clash between the advancing hosts that a conference was arranged at Berlin to define the rights of each. This met in 1884.

It was decided to make of the Congo Basin a neutral country, in which the peoples of the world should be allowed the open door.

For five years Leopold adhered to the bargain, but it was only while he was getting his grip firmly fixed.

In 1890 he wrung from the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference the right to levy duties.

Then came the transformation. The foxy old King threw off his mask and in the name of the state boldly entered trade. His policy of aggression has been as systematic as ruthless. In the seventeen years that have elapsed since he began his aggressions he has crowded out of 800,000 of the 900,000 square miles of territory every semblance of private trade.

In his administration of the Congo Government Leopold has given the preference to Belgians, who are the most perfect bureaucrats in the world. The word of the King is law to them, and they stick at nothing in giving literal obedience.

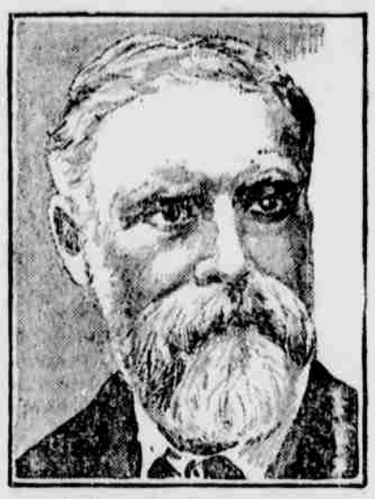
JAMES BRYCE'S VARIED WORK.

Appreciation of the Character of the British Ambassador.

James Bryce is by nativity an Irishman. He is now sixty-nine years old, for he was born May 10, 1838, in Belfast. His father was the Rev. James Bryce, a clergyman of the Established Church, who came from Glasgow, and his mother was Margaret, daughter of James Young, Esq., of Abbeyville, County Antrim, Scotch-Irish, therefore, is a term which will fairly represent his racial endowment. His education has been Scotch, English and German. He attended the High School at Glasgow and the University of Glasgow, and then passed to Trinity College, Oxford. He was a scholar of that college and a prize man, and got his A. B. in 1862, when also he was elected Fellow of Oriel.

He received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford in 1870. Meantime he had studied at Heidelberg and acquired a fine command of the German language, which later stood him in good stead. He became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1867, and was, nominally at least, a practicing member of the bar till 1882. He was made Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, however, in 1870, and only resigned that honor in 1893, though he entered politics (as a pronounced Liberal) as early as 1879, and was elected to Parliament in 1880 from a London constituency in a part of the town known as Tower Hamlets—a commercial quarter, where the population is largely made up of Germans and German Jews. Mr. Bryce, thanks to his Heidelberg experience, was able to address the electors in fluent German.

His reputation as a scholar and man of letters had been made long before. "The Holy Roman Empire,"



Ambassador James Bryce.

an expansion of an Arnold prize essay written at Oxford, had been published in 1862, and his "Transcaucasia and Ararat," a narrative of his travels in those regions—he is a famous mountain climber and has been President of the Alpine Club—appeared in 1877. "The American Commonwealth," the book to which, naturally enough, he owes the greater part of his reputation in America, was, however, not published till 1888, while his "Impressions of South Africa," a volume which might perhaps (in another condition of the British mind) have prevented the Boer war, was not published till 1897. His "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" and "Studies in Contemporary Biography" belong to the first three years of the present youthful century.

We have seen James Bryce duly made Member of Parliament for Tower Hamlets in 1880. He early attracted attention in the Commons. From the beginning members have been in the habit of coming in to listen when "Bryce is up." When Mr. Gladstone's Government came into power in 1886 Mr. Bryce was made Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, then (in 1892) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with a seat in the Cabinet, and in 1894 Chairman of the Board of Trade. In the same year he was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, and that year also saw him elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

With the fall of the Liberals from power Mr. Bryce naturally ceased to hold office. With the return of the Liberals, after ten years, under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland—the office which he left to come to Washington.

The new Ambassador married in 1889 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ashton of Fordbank, near Manchester. Though he began his life as a man of letters and become a politician in the second place, though he has remained a man of letters throughout his career, he has not shunned society. His London home is famous for its hospitality. There is no house where one is more certain to meet distinguished personages from many quarters of the world.—New York Times.

Smallest Book Printed.

What is said to be the smallest book ever printed has just been published at Padua, Italy, by Salmin Brothers. It is ten by six millimeters in size, and consists of 80 pages, each page containing nine lines of 95 to 100 characters that, despite their diminutive size, are perfectly visible. The book reprodues a hitherto unpublished letter—Galileo's to Chirstina of Lorena (1615).

Horseflesh in Belgium.

Horseflesh is growing in favor in Belgium. It sells for about half the price of beef or mutton, which are seldom handled by the butchers who sell horse meat.

The Modesty of Women

Naturally makes them shrink from the indelicate questions, the obnoxious examinations, and unpleasant local treatments, which some physicians consider essential in the treatment of diseases of women. Yet, if help can be had, it is better to submit to this ordeal than let the disease grow and spread. The trouble is that so often the woman undergoes all the annoyance and shame for nothing. Thousands of women who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription write in appreciation of the cure which dispenses with the examinations and local treatments. There is no other medicine so sure and safe for delicate women as "Favorite Prescription." It cures debilitating drains, irregularity and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures. It is strictly non-alcoholic, non-secret, all its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper; contains no deleterious or habit-forming drugs, and every native medicinal root entering into its composition has the full endorsement of those most eminent in the several schools of medical practice. Some of these numerous and strongest of professional endorsements of its ingredients, will be found in a pamphlet wrapped around the bottle, also in a booklet mailed *free* on request, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. These professional endorsements should have far more weight than any amount of the ordinary lay, or non-professional testimonials.

The most intelligent women now-a-days *insist* on knowing what they take as medicine instead of opening their mouths like a lot of young birds and gulping down whatever is offered them. "Favorite Prescription" is of KNOWN COMPOSITION. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound.

If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

MORTALITY IN PANAMA.

Only Eight Cases of Death in December Among 8,200 White Employes.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The following extract from the report of Col. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of Panama, for the month of December has been made public by the Isthmian Canal Commission.

"The health conditions continue excellent as far as our laboring force is concened. This month our force of employes reacher the highest figure it has attained. Particularly our white force has increased, in our total force of 8,200 whites we had 8 deaths, giving us a rate for the year of eleven thousand. This is exceptionally small. Of these whites 6,000 are Americans. Among these Americans we had no deaths from disease. We also have 800 American women and children, the families of these 6,000 employes. Among them there was no death from any case.

Lit Wagonload of Powder.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 6.—A wagonload of powder, recently bought by Chas. Schwab for the San Toy mine, while being transported from Chiuahua to the mine, exploded and killed a Mexican who was riding on the wagon, blinded and seriously injured another Mexican, badly injured the negro driver and burned two mules so severely that they had to be shot.

One of the Mexicans sitting on the load of opwder lighted his pipe and a spark from his match caused the explosion.

Snowslide Spared the Baby.

Salina, Col., Feb. 7.—Seven persons were killed by the snowslide that came down Monarch Mountain. The bodies were recovered from beneath great masses of snow and broken timbrs. They were Fred Mason and wife, Joseph Boyle, John Emerson, George Griffith, and John Gilbert, miners, and Stephen Skinner, a saloon keeper. Of the fourteen injured two may die. A young infant of Mrs. Mason's was found alive fourteen hours later.

A Charming Hostess.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—Society at the national capital is looking forward with much interest to

the reception to be accorded Mrs. James Bryce, the wife of the new British Ambassador to this country. She is said to be a charming hostess, which means a great deal in a social sense considering her important position in diplomatic circles.

Earthquake in Illinois.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5.—Telegrams from Highland, Vandalia, and Greenville, Ill., report a severe earthquake shock. The vibrations seemed to be from east to west and continued about five seconds. In many houses dishes were shaken from shelves.

A telegram from Vandalia says that every building there was shaken. Many persons were aroused from sleep. The shock was accompanied by a loud rumbling.

HIGH FEES AND SALARIES

Biggest Plums of All Go To the Lawyers

MINISTERS POOR PAY.

A New Yorker's Million Dollar Fee—$200,000 for a Single Plea of Joseph H. Choate—Fees of Doctors Smaller, Thought Notable in Some Cases.

One of the largest single fees ever paid to a lawyer was the $1,000,000 which James B. Dill of New York received for settling the disputes which arose between Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick over the transfer of the properties merged in the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Dill, however, as observed by the Van Norden Magazine, has now given up his stupendous corporation fees for the small annual salary of a Judge.

A fee only $200,000 less than Mr. Dill's was paid to another New York lawyer, William D. Guthrie, who received $800,000 for breaking the will of Henry B. Plant, owner of the Plant system of steamships, railways and hotels. The Plant estate was valued at $24,000,000, the widow's share of which was $8,000,000, and this having been tied up in trust she engaged the lawyer to bring suit for its release. His fee represented 10 per cent. of the share.

Joseph H. Choate, before his appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain, received $200,000 for a single argument before the United States Supreme Court, the effect of which was that the income tax law was declared unconstitutional. As

Joseph H. Choate.

Ambassador at London Mr. Choate's salary was $18,000.

Among other large fees of lawyers may be mentioned $100,000 received by John E. Parsons of New York for drawing a single deed, $10,000 charged by David B. Hill for making a single argument in the Molineux case, $10,000 formerly received yearly by Chauncey M. Depew from the New York Central Railroad Company and $20,000 as a retainer from the Equitable Life; more than $200,000 a year until recently earned by W. Bourke Cockran from consultation practice and the many thousands of dollars paid to Samuel Untermyer as counsel in the shipyard litigation and in recent insurance cases.

The fee of $30,000 and travelling expenses which was paid to Dr. Adolph Lorenz of Vienna to treat Lolita Armour for congenital hip dislocation was much less than has frequently been paid abroad by royalty. King Edward when Prince of Wales once paid a physician $50,000 for four weeks services.

The fee of $1,000, which a New York dentist charged Prince Louis of Battenberg when the latter visited this country with his fleet recently, was much commented upon. For a dentist's fee the sum was undoubtedly large, but as compared with some physicians' fees it looks insignificant.

The salary of Henry O. Havemeyer as head of the American Sugar Refining Company is $75,000 a year. William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, receives $100,000 a year, and the chairman of the board of directors gets the same amount.

In contrast are the Government salaries—$50,000 to the President, $8,000 to a Cabinet officer; $13,500 to Admiral Dewey; $11,000 to Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff; $3,000 to a Captain in the navy. Chief Justice Fuller had a raise last year and now receives $13,000.

The Church pays its leading men no better than the State. A recent Congregational year book gave no instance of a preacher's salary above $5,000.

An Episcopalian Bishop may receive from $3,000 to $12,500. Famous city parishes in relatively few cases pay clergymen as high as $10,000 a year, but the demands of charity upon such clergymen are heavy.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Coal Trust.

Coal Operators Combine to Keep Prices Up.

Consumers of coal have long been wondering whether the steady advances in the price of that necessity are temporary or not. The action taken recently by the Philadelphia & Reading railroad seems to show that a conspiracy exists to keep up prices. As thousands of tons accumulated through the mild weather of the present winter, when people used much less coal than is ordinarily the case, the company instead of reducing the price in order to get rid of the surplus, simply shut down their collieries. Throughout the coal regions many mines now stand idle and scores of miners are without work on account of the extortionate prices that the Reading demands for its coal. As the surplus increases more and more mines are being closed. If this keeps up the labor troubles in the coal regions will soon be renewed.

Must Take Pledge.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad company will in a few days issue a formal order for every employe in the telegraph department and on trains to take the pledge of total abstinence and to keep it in force during the time of their employment on the road. Having for some time encouraged the employes to be total abstainers, and having observed the steady and reliable work of such employes, the officials have decided to make the total abstinence order obligatory.

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY TERM.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Clark Shannon, Benton twp.
O. E. Gilbert, Mt. Pleasant.
J. H. Catterall, Berwick.
Isaac Richart, Scott.
E. E. Yohe, Bloom.
A. B. Bitner, Locust
A. C. Hagenbuch, Center.
Rutter Hagenbuch, Berwick.
H. H. Kindt, Mt Pleasant.
John J. Ryan, Centralia.
B. F. Hicks, Bloom.
Harry C. Dieterick, Scott.
C. L. Davis, Benton Boro.
G. B. Appleman, Greenwood.
George Thomas, Montour.
Theodore Fox, Main.
Samuel Fegley, Catawissa Boro.
Arthur Cole, Greenwood.
William C. Eves, Millville.
E. J. Brown, Bloom.
Joseph W. Hidlay, Bloom.
D. F. Bogart, Mifflin.
C. M. Kneddy, Sugarloaf.
William Merrill, Scott.
Francis W. Bower, Berwick.
John W. Grey, Bloom.
J. D. Williams, Bloom.
Wilson Rhodes, Roaringereek.
James Kostenbauder, Conyngham.
E. R. Wilson, Benton Twp.
Miles Longenberger, Beaver.
C. R. Harder, Catawissa Boro
John W. Creasy, Mifflin.
B. W. Lemon, Benton Twp.
David P. Smith, Briarereek.
W. O. Holmes, Bloom.

CHARTER NOTICE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of ARISTE, PENNSYLVANIA, to the Court of Common Pleas of county aforesaid, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M. under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and its supplements, for the approval and allowance of certain amendments to the charter of said corporation as set forth in the petition therefor filed in said Court.

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
1-7-4t Solicitor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Moyer, Deceased.

The undersigned appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to pass upon exceptions to the account of T. J. Vanderslice, trustee, will sit at his office in First National Bank Building, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, February 1st, 1907 at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment at which time all persons interested will appear and be heard.

FRANK IKELER,
1-10-4t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Kalwich, late of the Borough of Centralia, Deceased.

In the estate of Joseph Kalwich, deceased, Letters have been duly granted by the Register of Wills upon the estate of Joseph Kalwich, late of the Borough of Centralia, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, deceased to Elizabeth Kalwich, residing in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, State of Pennsylvania to whom all persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having any legal claim against or demand upon said estate, shall make the same known without delay.

ELIZABETH KALWICH,
Administratrix.

Edward J. Flynn, Attorney.
Centralia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1907. 1-17-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sallie Morgan, late of Montour township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sallie Morgan, late of Montour township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to CHAS. H. MORGAN,

JOHN G. HARMAN, Rupert, Pa.
2-7-6t* Atty. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah E. Appleman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sarah F. Appleman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to H. REBER MEARS,

2-7-6t. Administrator.

Professional Cards.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ent Building, Coust House Square.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wirt's Building.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Orangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND EAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

SADE T. VANNATTA
(Successor to C. F. Knapp)
GENERAL INSURACE
Office 238 Iron St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 31, 1901. tf*

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE and REALESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre Sts.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all loses promptly adjusted and paid at their office.

DR. W. H. HOUSE
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Barton's Building, Main below Market
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All styles of work done in a superior manner
All work warranted as represented
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted
Open all hours during the day

DR. M. J. HESS
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Crown and bridge work a specialty
Corner Main and Centre streets
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Colnmbia & Montour Telephone connection

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours 10 to 8 Telephone

J. S. JOHN M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and residence, 410 Main St.
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office :—Ent building, 11-16-99

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' uilding over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, b rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wines and liquors. First-class livery attached.

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE
EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 5.30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	Cash Capital.	Total Assets	Surp over
Franklin of Phila	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,09
Penn'a Phila.	400,000	3,825,180	1,41
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,638,915	1,08
Westchester, N. Y.	800,006	1,768,307	4[illegible]
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,750,079	2,35

Office [illegible]

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1907

FEBRUARY COURT.

Continued From Page 1.

petition of administrator to sell real estate granted.

In the estate of Davis Gardner deceased return to order of sale of real estate confirmed nisi.

Road in Jackson township near the dwelling house of Ezekiel Fritz, and road in Sugarloaf township, near D. H. Steadman's. Report of viewers in favor of a road in each case confirmed absolute and width of road fixed at 33 feet.

Ida May Mellick vs. Boyd Mellick, divorce decreed.

Venire ordered for 24 persons to serve as grand jurors and 48 persons as petit jurors for the first week of May term of Court and 36 persons for petit jurors for the second week of said term.

Upon petition Joseph Garrison was appointed inspector in the second election district of Bloomsburg to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles T. Hendershott.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in the following cases:

Com. vs. Samuel Johnson. Running gambling house and illegal selling of liquor.

Com. vs. Hiram Shultz, larceny and Com. vs. William Mooney, f. and b.

The list of Constables was called and they reported everything in their respective districts in good condition excepting that the constable of Sugarloaf township reported that the road from Lewis' bridge to Elijah Hess, a distance of about one mile, had never been opened.

In response to a question from the Court he stated that the weather had been such that it had been impossible to open the same.

Miles Betz, constable of the town of Bloomsburg, reported that the road leading from Richies' blacksmith shop on Iron street to the race bridge was too narrow and in a dangerous condition. The matter was placed in the hands of the District Attorney with instructions to take the necessary steps to correct the same.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Angeline Shuman, of Catawissa, to become a Feme Sole trader, the Court heard the evidence of P. W. Miller, C. L. Pohe, P. H. Shuman and Angeline Shuman regarding the fact of the separation of F. L. Shuman and Mrs. Shuman and that for years the said Shuman has failed to provide any support for his wife. The Court took the matter under advisement.

In the matter of the hotel in Pine township Harry Cox was called before the Court and said he had taken possession Monday morning.

The Court stated that reports had been received concerning the manner in which the hotel had previously been conducted and said that they hoped that in the case of the Court deciding to grant the license he would conduct a better hotel than his predecessor. Mr. Cox said that if the Court granted him the license he would endeavor to conduct the business of the place in a legal and proper manner.

When the list of Grand Jurors was called it appeared that every one was in attendance. Clark Bower, N. H. Martz, of Berwick, and William McHenry, of Stillwater, were excused. George G. Fenstermacher, of Berwick, was appointed foreman after which the Court charged the Grand Jury.

Hiram Palmer of Bloomsburg, was appointed tip staff to wait upon the Grand Jurors.

Maria Lewis vs. Morris Lewis; divorce. Alias subpoena directed to issue.

In the matter of the petition of certain citizens of Beaver township school district alleging want of sufficient school accommodations. The rule to remove the school directors was discharged at the cost of the petitioners and the report of the inspector is referred back to him for further hearing upon the merits of the case.

In the estate of George W. Supplee deceased, H. Mont Smith, Esq., is continued as auditor.

William Hunter et al vs. William Benbright Court fixed Saturday, March 1, 1907, at 10 o'clock for argument on rule to show cause why the case should not be dismissed.

In the estate of James McManon deceased. Upon petition an inquest was awarded in this estate.

In the estate of William Gingles deceased, the report of the auditor was confirmed nisi.

On calling the civil list it appeared that out of the 42 cases in the list only eight were open for trial. Five had been settled out of court and the remainder were continued by agreement many of them apparently against the wishes of the Court as he informed the Counsel concerned that the continuance would be allowed this term, but that at May term a continuance would not be allowed without legal cause being shown. He stated that the practice of cumbering the list with cases and carrying them over from term to term must cease. That at the next term of the court these cases must be ready for trial or taken off the list.

Scrofula

is very often acquired, though generally inherited. Bad hygiene, foul air, impure water, are among its causes. It is called "the soil for tubercles," and where it is allowed to remain tuberculosis or consumption is pretty sure to take root.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes every trace of scrofula. Get Hood's.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Scrofula, No. 1.
C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

HAS $7,048,943 FOR SCHOOLS

Jersey Board of Education Completes Apportionment For 1907.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 7.—The state board of education has completed the apportionment of school moneys for 1907, and shows the treasury for school purposes to be in excellent condition. The amount of money to be raised by taxation for state school purposes is $3,238,558, and the amount apportioned from the state fund to lessen the amount to be raised by taxation is $1,079,519. This, with the $200,000 apportioned from the state school fund, makes a total of $4,518,077, as against a total last year of $3,372,628. This increase is due to the increase in rateables last year. The school tax is raised each year on a basis of 2¾ mills on each dollar of assessed valuation of property of the preceding year.

The state board of education in the apportionment includes also the money apportioned by the state controller under the tax to be derived through the Perkins main stem tax law which the railroads have carried to the courts. This adds $2,530,867 to the $4,518,077, and makes a grand total of $7,048,943 available for school purposes for 1907 in addition to what may be raised through local taxes.

CUBANS OPPOSE ARMY PLAN

They Think It Involves Compulsory Military Service.

Havana, Feb. 7.—The Cuban people generally are manifesting opposition to the project to increase the armed force of the republic, as set forth in the decree issued by Governor Magoon. At first the Moderates were disposed to approve the project, but now they oppose is strongly. They are of the impression that the plan involves compulsory military service. This conception evidently is based upon a misunderstanding of the plain terms of thedecree, which merely declares the liability of all able-bodied citizens for military service in emergencies in the same manner that the constitution of the United States refers to military service.

Trolley Plunges Over Embankment.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 7.—Twenty persons were injured, five seriously, when an electric car on the Pittsburg Railways company line between East Pittsburg and Trafford City jumped the track and plunged over a 15-foot embankment at Wall Bridge, near Wilmerding, a suburb of this city. Without warning it plunged down the embankment, where it struck a ditch and stood on end, throwing the passengers in a heap at the front end. Most of the injuries were due to the victims' struggles to escape from the car.

Boasted He Killed Man In Camden.

New York, Feb. 7.—Edward O'Keefe, who said he lives in Hyde Park, near Camden, N. J., was arrested in Brooklyn, after he had boasted to some men with whom he was drinking that he had killed a man during a quarrel in a Camden saloon last Saturday night. After his arrest O'Keefe refused to talk about the case.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

The importance of knowing just what to do when one has kidney disease or urinary troubles, is best answered by the following letter which was recently published in the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., News-Press:

MILLERTON, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

"Dr. David Kennedy, Dear Sir:—For more than eighteen months I was so badly afflicted with kidney trouble I could scarcely walk a quarter of a mile without almost fainting. I did not gain any until I began to use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. After using the first bottle I noticed a decided improvement which continued, and I know that

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

saved my life, for I was in a miserable condition up to the time I began to take it—my friends thought I never would be better.

My sister also has been very sick with bladder trouble for over a year, so bad that quantities of blood would come from her. She suffered at times most frightful pain, and nothing seemed to help her until she began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. She is now using her third bottle, and is like a different person.

MRS. THOMAS DYE."

Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle. Large bottles $1. All druggists

ODD GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS

Boundary Lines Make Law Enforcement Hard

MEANS OF EVASION.

Few Realize How Large Texas Really Is — Four Inhabitants of One County There—Watertown, N. Y., Has the Longest Block and Chicago the Longest Street.

The following collection of geographical peculiarities about the United States embodies many unique facts which are worth remembering.

A novel way to demonstrate the enormity of the State of Texas is to spread out a map of the United States and stretch a string across Texas the longest way. Then placing one end of your measure on Chicago you will find that the other end will extend into either the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, says the New York Sun.

The two largest counties in the United States are Custer county, Mont., and San Bernardino county, Cal. Each of these is a little more than 20,000 square miles in extent, and the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey could be put inside the boundaries of either of them.

The smalles county in the Union is Bristol county, R. I., which has only twenty-five square miles. The county in the United States having the largest population is New York, which has more than 2,000,000 people in it. At the time of the last census Bailey county, Tex., which is about as large as Rhode Island, had only four inhabitants.

The longest block in any American city is in Watertown, N. Y. This municipal freak is a row of business houses nearly five squares long. It contains the offices and stores of 145 different firms, forty-five tenants and a hotel with eighty-five rooms. The total valuation of the property in this block is almost $1,000,000.

The longest street in the United States and in the world as well is Western avenue, Chicago, which is exactly twenty-two miles long. Its nearest rival is Halsted street, also in Chicago, which is two-thirds of a mile shorter. Halsted street is so much more closely built up that it is usually spoken of as the longest street in the world. By traversing its length one may see all the indications of the varying phases of American life, from the hovels of outcast sin to the palaces of pork packing millionaires.

Interspersed with the native Americans on this one street are six distinct colonies where the people speak other languages than English—namely, Germans, Italians, Russian Jews, Bohemians, Poles and Greeks. Halsted street is crossed over and under by twenty railroads. It is estimated to be the chief business center and lounging place for 175,000 people, more than there are in Arizona, Idaho, Nevada or Wyoming.

About fifty miles from Durango, Colorado, there is a point where four States meet. At this place by stepping a few feet in either direction one can walk in four different Commonwealths in as many seconds. These States are Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. A nearly parallel case is at Harper's Ferry, where the train stops a few minutes to allow the passengers to alight and enjoy a view which permits them to look into three States—Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

The highest and lowest elevations in this country are in California, within 100 miles of each other. The loftiest is Mount Whitney, 14,499 feet high, and the lowest is Death Valley, about 450 feet below the level of the sea. Two Oceans Pass, in Yellowstone Park, is so named because whenever there is a shower in the vicinity and a certain small creek overflows, its waters spread out over the edge of the continental divide and pass into tributaries of rivers which flow to the Atlantic and to the Pacific.

There are a number of cases where unique situations have developed in cities that happened to be divided by State lines. These oddities are the result of differences in law. The boundary between Texas and Arkansas runs along the main street of Texarkana, and formerly if a fight occurred on one side of the street the combatants had only to cross to the other sidewalk to be out of the jurisdiction of the authorities governing the territory where the disturbance had taken place. The two sides of Texarkana did not develop equally, because the administration of one States was more enterprising than the other.

Bristol is located on the State line between Tennessee and Virginia. One of these States has a regulation preventing colored people from occupying the same street car seats with whites and the other has not, consequently the colored people may stay on one side of the car on the boundary street and sit where they please. The dividing line between Missouri and Kansas is State street in Kansas City. Missouri is wet and Kansas is dry, so one side of that particular avenue is literally lined with "First" and "Last Chance" saloons. This locality is supposed to have been the birthplace of the this original form of saloon advertisement.

LUCK IN CATCHING CROOKS

Moving Picture Led to a Hold-up Man's Arrest.

PENALTY OF VANITY.

One Loomed Up on the Screen at a Show and a Detective Found Him With That Clue—Chance Glimpse of a Photograph Led Finally to One Woman's Capture.

"The high notch criminals, the fellows who pull off big jobs and have to make big jumps, are complaining more and more of how small the world is growing," he said. "Yet there are still plenty of hiding places. The element of chance constantly figures in the apprehension of wanted men. Only a couple of weeks ago a badly wanted Chicago stickup man was snagged at Pasadena, Cal., through some moving pictures, says an old detective in the New York Sun.

"The stickup man put a ball in the shoulder of a Chicago merchant who refused to be frisked with his eyes wide open. This happened last winter. The whole country was circulated and the Chicago flies had been doing the dragnet thing to pick up the stickup man's trail for nearly a year.

"Some time ago the moving pictures of the Jack O'Brien-Tommy Burns fight, which took place at Los Angeles, reached Chicago. A party of the Chicago flies went to the place where they were shown to have a look. Before the pictures showing the fight were thrown on the screen there were a lot of the moving films showing scenes in the training camp of the two scrappers.

"In the forefront of one of the films stood the stickup man, perfectly unmistakable. The natural vanity of all humans causes them to face moving picture machines when the pictures are being taken, and the stickup man away in front, and magnified two or three times in size, was grinning straight at the detectives. When the exhibition was over the detectives had a look at the film on which the stickup man appeared, and found that they were dead right. One of them immediately hopped out to Los Angeles. The stickup man had seen the fight picture himself, and he figured that there might be something doing when the Chicago detectives had their peek at them. So he quit playing the Los Angeles races and laid low in Pasadena, where he lived, for a while. But the Chicago detective got on his trail in Los Angeles, and nailed his man at Pasadena.

Detectives find out among other things that the great majority of crooks are very vain people and in spite of their rogues' gallery experiences they are forever having their pictures taken.

"It may be that it's because of their rogues' gallery experiences that they do this. Few of them look pretty in their police mugged pictures and their vanity incites them to have photographs taken that look like them when they're in the unsnagged state. These pictures are often innocently put on view by photographers and many a crook is picked up in this way. I got a noted woman gem lifter that way twelve years ago. She'd turned two big Maiden lane tricks and the Jewellers' Protective Association wanted her a whole lot.

"A job that was a good deal like her work was pulled off in a Denver gem house three or four months after her getaway from New York and I was sent out there to prowl some. It looked poor to me after I'd been on the job in Denver for a week. I knew a number of stool pouters out there, but they couldn't give me anything about her. The Denver flies weren't hep to anybody that looked at all like her.

"I was just about to flag the job and crawl in with the poor mouth and the tale of nix nix, when one afternoon I stopped at a Denver photographer's show case to rubber at the pictures, a new display which had only been tacked up a couple of days or so. The middle picture resting against the black velvet was a big, boudoir size thing, and it was my woman, in a fine clean lace dress, full figure, with a fan in her hand and looking like a somebody hostess receiving her guests for a pink tea.

"I made the photographer's upstairs plant in three jumps and I had no trouble in showing him that I had a right to ask him where the woman of the boudior size picture was. The photograph had only been taken a month or so before, and he had only to turn over a few pages of his book to find the name and address of the sitter. The name was phony, of course, but the address was all right. She was living at Manitou Springs. I went there and found her in her flat, pretty snug, with coin to toss at the brier birds. She clawed me up quite a few with her nails when I told her she was the one, but I brought her back all right.

A Writer's Plaything.

When Mr. Rider Haggard was a child a very old doll of battered wood, hideously ugly, was one of his favorite playthings, and also of the other children in the family. An old nurse used to call this doll "She," and in after years the novelist borrowed the name for the heroine of his most famous book.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

SURPLUS STOCK SALE

Our 2nd surplus stock sale will eclipse all previous ones, both as to price reduction and the enormous stocks of fine merchandise.

NOW GOING ON.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Have You Tried

The new Quick desserts that grocers are now selling? They are justly termed "Easy to Make" as all ingredients are in the package. Three complete products, D-Zerta, Quick Pudding and D-Zerta Perfect Jelly Dessert at 10c per package, and D-Zerta Ice Cream powder, two packages for 25 cents. A trial will convince you how easy it is to have the finest desserts with no labor and little expense.

DOCTORS SAY WHISKEY

Is the best stimulant we have. They mean, of course, pure whiskey. It is invaluable in many cases. There seems to be no adequate substitute for it Some people drink too much. Some eat too much; some smoke too much. For those who need it there is nothing better than

A. P. WARD & CO'S.
BLACK DIAMOND WHISKEY

Properly aged, rich, smooth flavor; absolutely pure. Price moderate.

13 N. Washington St.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,
438 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

The New York World

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken.

The Thrice-a-Week World hopes to be in 1906 a better paper than it has ever been before, and it has made its arradgements accordingly. Its news service covers the entire globe, and it reports everything fully, promptly and accurately. It is the only paper not a daily, which is as good as a daily, and which will keep you as completely informed of what is happening throughout the world.

The Thrice-a-Week World is fair in its political reports. You can get the truth from its columns, whether you are Republican or Democrat, and that is what you want.

A special feature of the Thrice-a-Week World has always been its serial fiction It publishes novels by the best authors in the world, novels which in book form sell for $1.50 apiece, and its high standard in this respect wi be maintained in the future as in the past.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer his unequaled newspaper and the COLUMBIAN together for one year for $1.50.

The regular subscription price of the two

W. L. Douglas Shoes FOR MEN

are worn by more men than any other shoe made.

Come in and let us fit you with a pair.

PRICE,

$3, $3.50 and $4

W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

—o—

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

PHOTOS

—o—

For the Satisfactory Kind in Up-to-date Styles, go to Capwell's Studio,

(Over Hartman's Store)

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.

Annual Statement

OF THE

BLOOM POOR DISTRICT,

For the year ending January 1st, 1907.

ALMSHOUSE AND EXPENSES.

Coal	$254 09	
Dry Goods and Clothing	95 12	
Groceries	221 80	
Meat	70 12	
Medical Supplies	23 60	
Hardware	35 29	
Fertilizer	133 15	
Timothy Seed	11 43	
Clover Seed	18 00	
Tobacco	26 85	
Plants and Trees	42 99	
Lumber	13 75	
Threshing	31 22	
Veterinary Services	10 00	
Castrating Hogs	1 40	
Insurance on Buildings	93 05	
Middlings and Shorts	57 92	
Weighing and Freight	1 10	
Smithing	26 83	
Coal Oil	15 08	
Labor	80 95	
Sow	15 00	
2 Bulls	50 70	
9 Steers	299 53	
Wagon	82 50	
Binder	120 00	
Sundry Merchandise	19 83	
Fruit	15 70	
Carpet and Sweeper	17 50	
Repairs Harness	19 95	
Repairs wagon	6 50	
Repairs Stoves	32 73	
Repairs Shoes	85	
Repairs Sink and Pipes	14 62	
Repairs reservoir & old well	14 92	
Repairs Bake Oven	8 25	
Repairs Pump	68 47	
Sundry Repairs	17 14	$2067 93

SUNDRY EXPENSES.

Care of Annie Berninger, Briarcreek Township	$35 75	
Care Henry Pursel, Madison Township	9 29	
Care R. C. Vargason, Mt. Pleasant Township	31 20	
Orders of Relief	23 50	
Life Insurance, Inmates	63 65	
Traveling Expenses	60 41	
Postage	3 92	
Stationery	25	
Telephone	46 70	
Advertising	61 40	
Horse Hire (Holmes & Son)	12 00	
Duplicates 1906	15 00	
Board John Nagle	9 50	
Medical Attendance	7 10	
Medical Examination Clark Chrisman	4 00	
Medical Examination, Lulu Ely	2 00	
Burial Andy Dennigan	15 00	
Burial, E. Watts' child	10 00	
Dental Work, Inmates	2 50	
Optical Work, Inmates	1 50	
Expenses, Francis Kessler Williamsport Hospital	151 00	
Chas. Earnest Brown, Feeble minded, Polk	25 00	
Millie A. Harvey, feeble minded, Polk	8 50	$ 599 17
Refund Taxes Jos. Ratti Hospital	$ 3 50	
Refund Deposit Mrs. Berger	20 00	$ 23 50

DANVILLE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

	No. of Wks.	
Tille W. Gibbs	52 1-7	$91 25
Mary A. Thomas	52 1-7	91 25
L. Y. Kahler	52 1-7	91 25
Alza M. Sterner	52 1-7	91 25
Carrie Turrill	52 1-7	91 25
John W. Osman	52 1-7	91 25
Wm. W. Kester (Refunded see credit)	52 1-7	91 25
Elias F. Smith	52 1-7	91 25
John S. Boone	52 1-7	91 25
Nancy Laubach	48 2-7	84 50
Mary E. Kiefer	52 1-7	91 25
John Gallagan	52 1-7	91 25
Daniel J. Brewer	52 1-7	91 25
Lillian Berry	52 1-7	91 25
Jesse Kelley	52 1-7	91 25
Conrad B. Kelchner, (Refunded, see credit)	52 1-7	91 25
Rosie Yorks, (Refunded see credit)	52 1-7	91 25
Mary A. Hassert	52 1-7	91 25
Mary Sullivan	52 1-7	91 25
Chas. R. Armstrong	52 1-7	91 25
Wm. B. Milnes	52 1-7	91 25
Thomas B. Chrisman, (Refunded, see credit)	28 2-7	49 50
Clark M. Chrisman.	11 5-7	20 50
Lulu M. Ely	10 4-7	18 50
Millie A. Harvey	25 5-7	45 00
Millie A. Harvey, (Expense removing to Polk, Pa.		32 09 $2075 09

SALARIES AND FEES.

Chandlee Eves, Director	$100.00	
O. T. Wilson, Director	100 00	
F. R. Drake, Director	100 00	
Clem R. Weiss, Secretary	100 00	
M. B. Hock, Steward	600 00	
Mrs. Martha Hock, matron	100 00	
Dr. T. C. Harter	100 00	
Dr. I. R. Wolf	30 00	
Dr. D. M. Hess	10 00	
Dr. E. Everett	15 00	
Dr. M. H. Smithgall	15 00	
Wm. C. Johnston, Solicitor	111 95	
Appraisers and clerk, 1905, Inventory	13 50	
Auditors 1905 Accounts	18 00	$1413 45

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

James Harding	$ 3 90	
John Shrey	7 25	
John McCormick	49 13	
Mrs. Adams	72 00	
I. W. Millard	16 63	
Mrs. Chas. Whitenight	22 00	
Mrs. Lettie Vansickle	14 53	
Harold Vansickle	8 00	
Mrs. Silas Chamberlin	114 15	
Annie Diggs	40 50	
Julia Price	48 00	
Lucy Wertman	36 50	
Dr. Shuler	36 50	
Dan'l Bauman	2 50	
A. Y. Hess	5 85	
Wm. Kressler	33 94	
Mrs. Harley	11 40	
Mrs. Geo. Ivey	49 90	
Vagrants	9 83	
Clark & Mary Chrisman	96 62	
Mrs. Wm. Kemp	1 50	
Mrs. Laura Fowler	117 28	
John Groh	65 75	
E. B. Michael	1 00	
Thomas Dollman	2 90	
Isaac Kitchen	2 00	
Geo. Cooper	21 11	
Stephen Hill	39 75	
Mrs. Andy Dennigan	5 00	
Wm. Printz	13 31	
Mr. Hardy	6 65	
John Green	2 10	
Mrs. John Ward	1 00	
Miller Boys	3 25	
Mrs. W. Hopper	23 75	
Francis Kessler	69 05	
Mrs. Albert Wertman	1 50	
Mrs. Ed. Shoemaker	13 00	
B. F. Fisher	60 00	
Mrs. A. S. Bingham	8 57	
Mrs. Vanocker	1 50	
Adam Noviack	2 00	
J. A. Tobias	38 50	
Ann Muffley	21 58	
John Rice for Berwick	1 75	
Thomas Withey	120 00	$1322 93

RECAPITULATION.

Almshouse & Expenses	$2067 93	
Sundry Expenses	599 17	
Refunds	23 50	
Danville Hospital for Insane	2075 09	
Salaries and Fees	1413 45	
Out Door Relief	1322 93	
Order NO. 187 John Eves & Co. overpaid, refunded	10 00	$7512 07

Bloom Poor Dist. In Acct. With Wm. H. Hidlay, Treasurer.

1906.		
Jan. 1. To balance in Treasury	$1551 08	
Bloom, L. M. Sleppy, Collector (1904)	773 75	
Bloom, L. M. Sleppy Collector (1905)	1248 04	
Bloom, L. M. Sleppy, Collectir (1906)	3646 38	
Scott, C. E. Hartman, Collector (1905)	589 20	
Scott, S. McKamey, Collector (1906)	377 06	
Millville, D. C. Shoemaker, Col. (1904)	25 20	
Millville, D. C. Shoemaker, Col. (1905)	21 30	
Millville, D. C. Shoemaker, Col., (1906)	293 15	
Greenwood, Burr Albertson, Col. (1905)	374 53	
Greenwood, Burr Albertson Col., (1906)	646 63	
Sugarloaf, A. L. Fritz, Collector (1904)	30 12	
Sugarloaf, A. L. Fritz Collector (1905)	275 000	
Sugarloaf, A. L. Fritz, Collector (1906)	250 00	
Farm, M. B. Hock, Steward	1013 98	
Outside, Rodgers	52 40	
Outside, W. W. Kester	91 25	
Outside, Vansickle	23 00	
Outside, Rosa Yorks	91 00	
Outside, Alza M. Sterner	246 23	
Outside, H. C. Kelchner	111 38	
Outside, Cooper	24 00	
Outside, Parker	342 54	
Outside, M. E. Cox	15 60	
Outside, Andy Miller	34 67	$12147 49
By orders paid 1905	$ 589 60	
By orders paid 1906	7462 90	
1907.		
Jan. 7. By Bal. in Treas	4096 99	$12147 49

Comparison of Secretary's and Treasurer's Accounts.

SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

Orders Drawn 1906	$7512 07	
Less orders unpaid 1906.	49 17	$7462 90

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Orders Paid	$8050 50	
Less orders of 1905 paid	587 60	$7462 90

ACCOUNTS WITH COLLECTORS OF BLOOM POOR DISTRICT.

BLOOM.

L. M. SLEPPY, Collector, 1904.

Balance due		$1870 77
By Cash	$ 773 75	
By Commission	40 72	
Balance due	1056 30	$1870 77

L. M. SLEPPY, Collector, 1905.

Balance due		$2983 20
By cash	$1248 04	
By commission	65 68	
Balance due	1669 48	$2983 20

L. M. SLEPPY, Collector, 1906.

Duplicate		$6415 42
By cash	$3646 38	
By commission	191 91	
Balance due	2577 13	$6415 42

GREENWOOD.

BURR ALBERTSON, Collector, 1906.

Duplicate		$ 939 51
By cash	$ 646 63	
By commission	34 03	
Balance due	258 85	$ 939 51

MILLVILLE BORO.

D. C. SHOEMAKER, Collector, 1904.

Balance due		$ 23 94
By cash	$ 25 20	
By commission, unpaid	1 20	
Balance due collector		2 46
	$ 26 40	$ 26 40

D. C. SHOEMAKER, Collector, 1905.

Balance due		$ 91 99
By cash	$ 21 30	
By commission	1 07	
By exonerations	2 43	
Balance due	67 19	$ 91 99

D. C. SHOEMAKER, Collector, 1906.

Duplicate		$ 372 69
By cash	$ 293 15	
By commission	15 43	
Balance due	64 11	$ 372 69

SCOTT.

SAMUEL McKAMEY, Collector, 1906.

Duplicate		$1091 30
By cash	$ 377 06	
By commission	19 84	
Balance due	694 40	$1091 30

SUGARLOAF.

A. L. FRITZ, Collector, 1905.

Balance due		$ 358 91
By cash	$ 275 00	
By commission	14 47	
Balance due	69 44	$ 358 91

A. L. FRITZ, Collector, 1906.

Duplicate		$ 477 05
By cash	$ 250 00	
By commission	13 16	
Balance due	213 89	$ 477 05

RESOURCES.

Balance (Teas. Report.)	$4096 99	
Due from collectors:—		
Bloom, Sleppy, 1904	1056 30	
Bloom, Sleppy, 1905	1669 48	
Bloom, Sleppy, 1906	2577 13	
Greenwood, Albertson, '06	258 85	
Millville, Shoemaker, '05	67 19	
Millville, Shoemaker, '06	64 11	
Scott, McKamey, 1906.	694 40	
Sugarloaf, Fritz, 1905.	69 44	
Sugarloaf, Fritz, 1906.	213 89	$10767 78

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Orders 1904:—		
No. 327 H. G. Supplee	$ 17 50	
Outstanding orders 1905:—		
No. 167, Wm. Kline	50	
Outstanding Orders 1906:—		
No. 341 C. A. Kleim	75	
No. 376 Dr. M. H. Smithgall	15 00	
No. 393, Supplee-Mather Co.	25 67	
No. 394, J. H. Miller	3 75	
No. 395 D. Lowenberg Est.	4 00	
D. C. Schoemaker, Collector, Millville, 1904	2 46	$ 69 63
Resources over Liabilities		$10698 15

We, the undersigned auditors of the Bloom Poor District, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Directors, Secretaries and Treasurer of said District and find them correct as set forth in foregoing statement.

A. C. PARK,
P. H. FREEZE,
A. P. YOUNG,
W. H. SCHNEIDMAN,
W. B. EVES,
Auditors.

Value of Real Estate and Personal Property As Per Appraisemet Taken Jan. 3, 1907.

Farm and Buildings	$15200 00	
Horses (4)	900 00	
Cattle (20)	889 00	
Poultry (255)	127 50	
Hogs (14)	130 00	
Wagons and shed	320 00	
Farm Implements	612 10	
Harness	127 75	
Grain and Feed	1208 10	
Grain in Ground	259 00	
Miscellaneous Articles	168 10	
Coal	80 40	
Provisions	205 20	
Meat	255 76	
Furniture (Steward's house)	227 95	
Furniture (infirmary)	30 25	
Furniture, Men's Almshouse	60 95	
Furniture, Women's Almshouse	174 35	
Cellar and outbuildings	140 75	$21117 16

H. G. SUPPLEE,
J. H. TOWNSEND,
GEO. B. HUMMER,
Appraisers.

Products of Farm as Reported by M. B. Hock, Steward.

460 bushels	Wheat.
600 "	Oats.
2200 "	Corn ears.
122 "	Buckwheat.
44 "	Rye.
25 "	Sweet Corn.
200 "	Potatoes.
20 "	Tomatoes.
1½ "	Beans.
5 "	Beets.
10 "	Turnips.
2 "	Onions.
15 "	Apples.
36 Tons	of Hay.
4500 Bundles	Corn Fodder.
200 Heads	of Cabbage.
500	Cucumbers.
899 lbs.	Butter.
3131 lbs.	Dressed Pork.
289 doz.	Eggs.
7	Turkeys.
120	Chickens.
34	Shoats.
7	Calves.
1	Beef.

Products sold (See Teasurer's Statement of credit)	$1013 98	
Number of paupers at last report	9	
Admitted during year	13	22
Deaths	1	
Discharged	3	
Remaining at end of year	18	22

Number from Bloomsburg:—	
Thos. Fowler,	
Robt. Fairman,	
Mrs. Searles (Mowery),	
Daniel Gaumer,	
Mary J. Hall,	
M. E. Cox,	6
Number from Greenwood:—	
Ann Parker,	
Mrs. Lettie Vansickle,	
Hazel Vansickle,	
Letha Vansickle,	4
Number from Millville:—	
John Nagle	1
Number from Scott:—	
Ed. Thomas,	
Whit Gowling,	
Mike O'Neal	3
Number from Sugarloaf:—	
Jerusha Hess,	
Mrs. Daisy Shultz,	2
Cared for Berwick, Pa:—	
John Rice,	
Stephen Cooper	2 18

CHANDLEE EVES,
O. T. WILSON,
F. R. DRAKE,
Directors.

Attest: CLEM R. WEISS,
Secretary.